St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879. NO. 166.

AUCTION SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE

Real Estate Savings Bank.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY. OCTOBER 27th and 28th, 1879,

AT

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 212 NORTH SIXTH STREET

UNIMPROVED.

16x76 feet, rear of 3308 N. Ninth st., E. S., 60 feet N. of Buchanan st., city block 1196.

127.6x125 feet at N. E. corner Utah and Compton (or Kansas) avenues, in city block 1501. Lots Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

50x140 feet on Victor st., south side, between Second Carondelet ave. and State st., 165 feet W. of State, fronting on Victor and McRea sts., city block 878.

302.6x102 feet Dover st., south side, depth on Second st. 117.4, on Third 100.9 feet (in Carondelet) Lots in city block ——.

120x180 feet Walton ave., W. S., Aubert place, (300 ft. S. of Page). Lots Nos. 33 and 34. Block No. 5.

180x180 feet Bayard ave, E. side, Aubert place, 300 ft. S. of Page. Lots 14, 15 and 16, block No. 5.

Baker ave., north side, 155 feet east of King's highway, 40 feet in front, 80 feet in rear, 212 feet deep.

150x125 feet McNair ave., west side, between Lynch and Pestalozzi, 200 ft. S. of Lynch, city block 1417, lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

768.8x162 feet Olive street road, S. S., beginning at Boyle avenue, and running west towards Taylor ave., 768 feet, in survey No. 1665.

40x94 feet, city block 1197, between Second and Broadway and Buchanan and Angelrodt, fronting on alley, 45 ft. S. of Angelrodt.

125x162 feet Finney ave., south side, —— feet east of Vandeventer ave.

177x162 feet Belle ave., north side, beginning 628 feet east of Vandeventer, and running east with N line of Belle 177 feet.

89 feet in front, on Thirteenth st., 17 feet in rear, and 135 deep, at terminus of Webster st., city block 628.

34 x 99 feet Thirteenth st., west side, between Chouteau ave. and La Salle, being 26 feet north of La Salle, city block 477.

128x110 feet Olive st., N. side, between Cardinal and Compton aves., beginning 220 feet east of Compton on Olive, and running east 128 feet, in city block 1992.

81.5 feet on Grand ave. front, 46.4 feet in rear, by 147 feet at S. E. corner proposed extension of Belle ave., city block 1064.

IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

3005, 3007, 3009, 3011 Cooper or Gratiot st., small brick houses, 2, 3 and 4 rooms each; also, a frame house containing 6 rooms, lot 75x120; will be sold singly or together, as desired; city block 1738.

3310 North Ninth st., lot 16x150; 2-story brick house, 6 rooms, in good order; city block 1195.

Six 4 and 6-room houses at northwest corner Bates and Main streets, numbered 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111 Bates street; lots 94.4 front by 60 ft. deep, block 628; will sell singly or together, as desired.

These houses bring a rental of $720 per annum.

811, 813, 815, 817 South Third st., near Lombard; four 5-room houses; lot 15x72 with each house.

2118, 2120, 2122, 2124 North Eleventh street, 5 and -room houses: all the houses built on lot 59x70, in city block 351.

728 South Eighth st.; lot 20x127.6; 3-story bricks, 9 rooms; hall, gas, bath, closets; city block 419.

1612 Clark avenue; lot 20.6x150; a 3-story brick house; 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath, closets, laundry, etc. city block 221.

2511 Second Carondelet ave.; lot 75x183; a good, substantial 9-room house, all modern improvements; an attractive place; city block 1390.

THE BEAUVAIS MANSION, that elegant city and suburban residence combined, situated on Grand avenue, west side, at entrance to Tower Grove Park. This property has a frontage of 660 feet on Magnolia avenue, and a frontage of 360 feet on Grand avenue, containing 5 42-100 acres, all nearly covered with improvements, flowers, fruits and shrubbery.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

116 and 118 North Second st., between Pine and Chestnut sts.---Lot 28 11 1-2x48 1-12 feet; 2 3-story brick houses, in city block 32.

1549 North Main st.---Lot 45x100; on 25 feet stands a 3-story brick house, store-room below, tenements above; 20 feet vacant; in city block 242.

80x100 feet at southwest corner Chouteau avenue and Second street, in city block 48.

323 North Main st., between Locust and Vine (one-half interest)---Lot 23 feet 7 inches x 65 feet 6 inches; a 3-story building covers the ground; in city block 30.

312 and 314 South Third street, between Myrtle and Spruce---Lot 32 1-12x80, 2 2-story brick houses; city block 56.

Third and Lombard streets, northwest corner.---Lot 58x157 feet 3 inches in front, with a front on alley of 120 feet; a large 2-story brick building, with sheds and porches, covers the ground; city block 75.

ACRE TRACTS.

8 33-100 acres on Eager avenue, 9 miles west from city; take Clayton road to Hanley road, south on Hanley to Eager avenue; lot 12, northwest quarter section 21, township 45, range 6 east.

The Hornsby Place, on Bellefontaine road, north of Hall's Ferry road---15 85-100 acres, former homestead of Doddridge Hornsby; covered with fruit and forest trees.

Papin avenue, West Side, in Cote Brilliante, 1,300 feet north of St. Charles Rock road; 8 arpents.

Lots 66 and 67 on Elliott, Leffingwell and Short avenues, in suburbs of Kirkwood, containing 9 81-100 acres.

37 1-2 acres on St. Charles Rock road, S. side, a short distance west of German Home, known as the Francis Wise Place, being part of section ---, township 46, range 6 east.

1,900 feet by 200 feet (10 acres) at Jennings' Station, fronting on Switzer, Belle and Nellie aves., within 200 yards of Station; will sell by acre or front foot.

KIRKWOOD.

The Leftwich Place, having a front of 285 feet on Main st., running through to Jefferson ave., 330 feet; 3 blocks of depot; a large double 2-story frame house, containing 10 rooms, in good condition; said lot being E. half of block 23, Kirkwood.

TERMS:

Positive and Peremptory sale to the highest bidder, subject, however, to approval of Circuit Court, one-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, with interest at 6 per cent on deferred payments, secured by deeds of trust on property sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, and in the order as above appears.

Plats of the property, circulars giving description and information concerning title, taxes, location, etc., or any other information desired, can be obtained by calling upon the undersigned. Certificates of examination of all the property offered for sale can be inspected at the office of FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut street.

S. J. FISHER,
ASSIGNEE.

P. S. LANHAM, Auctioneer.

E. B. ECKSTEIN & CO.
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OFFER THIS WEEK
A FULL LINE
OF
OF
OF
OF
FELT WALKING HATS,
FELT WALKING HATS,
FELT WALKING HATS,
FELT WALKING HATS,
FELT WALKING HATS,
FELT WALKING HATS,
INCLUDING THE NEWEST SHAPES,
RIDER, LONDON, TOURIST,
RIDER, LONDON, TOURIST,
RIDER, LONDON, TOURIST,
RIDER, LONDON, TOURIST,
RIDER, LONDON, TOURIST,
RIDER, LONDON, TOURIST,
AT THEIR USUAL LOW PRICES.

ALSO TWENTY NEW VARIETIES OF
LACE FICHUS
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BLACK AND WHITE.
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NEW PATTERNS OF
TRIMMING SILKS
TRIMMING SILKS
TRIMMING SILKS
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TRIMMING SILKS
TRIMMING SILKS
IN PLAIDS, STRIPES,
POLKA-DOTS AND
IRIDESCENT SHADINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
TRIMMED HATS
AND
BONNETS ON HAND,
IN ALL GRADES,
AND
CONSTANTLY REPLENISHED
WITH NEW DESIGNS.
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317 NORTH FOURTH STREET.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD'S CHILD-MAGAZINE

John Greenleaf Whittier, the most child-hearted as he is among the foremost of American Authors, writes of ST. NICHOLAS: "It is little to say of this magazine that it is the best child's periodical in the world." Prof. Proctor, the astronomer, wrote from London: "What a wonderful magazine it is for young folks, and ours are quite as much delighted with it as American children can be!" That it is calculated to delight the little folk everywhere is indicated by the fact that it is to be issued in French by Delegrave of Paris and that even the far-away little Moslems are now to have a volume made up of translations from ST. NICHOLAS into Arabic by the Rev. H. H. Jessup.

Beginning with the November number (ready October 25) the magazine is to be printed on heavier paper with wider margins, and is to be so much enlarged that the new volume will contain nearly two hundred more pages than any former volume, while the price will remain the same. The publishers also announce many brilliant novelties, including

A NEW SERIAL BY MISS LOUISA M. ALCOTT,

Entitled "Jack and Jill." It is written in this favorite author's best vein, and will begin in the Christmas (December) issue. There will be a series of Open-Air Papers, by various authors, devoted to descriptions of out-door life and incidents in many lands, but including hints and directions for the common open-air boy-sports and exercises; and a new department, "The Treasure-Box of English Literature," in which will be given gems from standard English and American authors. These will be selected with a view of encouraging young people in the best reading, and furnishing, when practicable, good pieces for recitation at home and at school.

AN ACTING-PLAY FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS,

By Rev. Edward Eggleston, will be printed in time for the holidays, with full directions for its representation in school exhibitions; and a beautiful Fairy Operetta for children, entitled "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood," will soon after appear.

The November number, besides its new paper and widened margins, will have two beautiful frontispieces and a red-line title-page, and will contain over sixty illustrations. In it will begin

A New Serial Story for Boys,

"AMONG THE LAKES," by the author of "Dab Kinzer," of whom the New-York Tribune recently said: "Mr. Osborne Stoddard is equally at home in the description of an English fox-hunt, a festive entertainment in a noble house, and the pursuit of a savage trail in the wilderness."

Another splendid serial for boys has been secured for this volume.—"The Fairport Nine," a story of a base ball club, by NOAH BROOKS. In short, ST. NICHOLAS, which has no rival on either continent, is to be better than ever.

A superb Christmas number is in preparation, to appear early in December. Subscriptions should begin with November. Price, $3 00 a year; 25 cents a number. For sale by all book and news dealers.

SCRIBNER & Co., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

POPE'S THEATER. TO-NIGHT CADETS.

The only first-class Theater in St. Louis.

Grau's English Opera Company.

To-Night, Saturday, Oct. 25, farewell performance, first and only time, the Brilliant American Opera by Warner and Kerker,

CADETS.

Monday, October 27—Richmond & Von Boyle Combination; OUR CANDIDATE.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

DENMAN THOMPSON,

as

JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

Monday, October 27—Robson and Crane—OUR BACHELORS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Monday, October 20, for one week only. Farewell engagement, prior to their departure to England, of

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin,

In their beautiful drama,

THE DANITES,

By Joaquin Miller, supported by MR. W. E. SHERIDAN, and the strongest combination of artists that have appeared in this great play.

Monday October 27—THE GOTTHOLD OCTOROON COMBINATION.

THEATRE COMIQUE

ANOTHER STRONG COMBINATION. Better than ever. First appearance of MISS VINGIE JACKSON. Trixie Vernon, Lucy Adams, Guy Linton, Fields and Leslie, John Max, and the prime favorites, John Hart, Keating and Sands, Ada Werrell, Geo. Reed, and our stock company. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

K. K. K. K.

(Koral Komic Kostume Koncert).

Combining all the good features of an

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT

with some that are entirely new. For the benefit of Pine Street Presbyterian Church.

Mercantile Library Hall, Thursday, October 30.

HOT LUNCH!

On and after September 15, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 5 to 6 p. m., for the especial accommodation of officers of the Court-house, jurors and witnesses.

PHILIP A. BAMBERGER,
No. 7. N. Fifth street, opposite Court-house.

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS

UNPARALLELED in extent and variety, UNEQUALED in style, UNAPPROACHED in cheapness of price.

SALES IMMENSE!

Beaver, Basket and Diagonal Cloth Cloaks.
Beaver, Sicilienne and Silk Dolmans.
Seal Sacques, 33, 35, 37 and 40 inches.

Largest Line of

STYLISH CLOTH ULSTERS

Ever before shown even by ourselves.

VISIT OUR CLOAK ROOMS TO-DAY.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the cartoon which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an Injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES:
25 cts. a Cake.
A BOX WITH
3 Cakes 70 c.
Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVIUM, For restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequalled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute. 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (instantaneous), 50 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BOWMAN & BLEYER,

WINE MERCHANTS,

FOURTH & WALNUT STS.,

Will Retail WINES AND LIQUORS by the Gallon or Case, at Wholesale Prices. Mail or personal orders will have prompt attention and be delivered free of charge.

OUR PRICE LIST:

WINES.	Per Gallon.	WHISKIES.	Per Gallon.
Kelley Island Catawba, vintage 1876	$1 25	W. S. Stone, Sour Mash, 1875	$3 50
" " " 1874	1 50	Anderson, Sour Mash, 1876	3 25
Sweet Catawba, vintage 1875	1 25	Anderson, Sour Mash, 1877	2 75
Delaware, vintage 1876	2 00	Bear Grass, 1876	2 50
Virginia Seedling, vintage 1875	1 50	Bear Grass, 1877	2 25
California Hock, vintage 1876	1 25	Our Private Stock	2 50
" Riesling, vintage 1875	1 50	Gordon Sour Mash	2 00
" Zinfandel, vintage 1875	2 00	Marshall Bourbon	1 75
" Muscatelle, vintage 1875	2 00	CASE WINES.	Per Case.
" Port, vintage 1876	1 50	Sans Pareil Champagne, 1 doz. qts	$12 00
" Sherry, vintage 1876	1 50	" " per 2 doz. pts	14 00
" Angelica, vintage 1876	1 50	Imperial, qts	11 00
" Brandy, vintage 1876	3 00	Imperial, pts	12 00
" Brandy, vintage 1870	5 00	Rhine Wine, "	6 00
Imported Clarets, "Medoc"	1 50	Clarets, from $4 00 to	9 00
Imported Clarets, "St. Julien"	2 00	Young's English Malt Extract, 7 doz. pints, per doz	2 50
WHISKIES.	Per Gallon.		
McBrayer, Sour Mash, 1873	$4 50		

Lowest Prices to Cash and Prompt Time Buyers, at wholesale.

"THE FOUNDATION!"

WHEN YOU WANT CLOTHING

It Is Your Duty

To go where they manufacture their own goods, and KEEP READY-MADE the Largest Line of READY-MADE CLOTHING for Men, Boys and Youths, made up in the Latest Styles, and Fit Guaranteed, and Buy at Lower Prices than you can elsewhere.

KENT & MILLER,

305 North Fourth Street.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

Have made some Very Important Reductions on

PRINTS, BROWN SHEETINGS,

COTTON FLANNELS,

TICKINGS AND CHEVIOTS!

Washington Avenue and Fifth St.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Discovery of George Burr's Remains Near Miller Station.

His Relatives Have Sent for the Body—Theories as to the Fate of Prof. Wise.

A telegram was received in this city last night at a late hour that the body of George Burr, the companion of Prof. Wise in his recent balloon ascension from Lindell Park, had been washed ashore by the waters of Lake Michigan near Miller's Station, a stopping point on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, thirteen miles east of Chicago. The discovery was made by a fisherman who was walking along the beach, the identification of the body being made by the clothing and jewelry of the ill-fated adventurer. The gold cuff buttons bore the letter "B" in bas relief, and on his collar-button were engraved the letters "G. B." His clothing was also found to be marked with his name. Thirty-nine dollars was found in his pocket. The beach was searched for several miles on either side of where the remains were found, but nothing further was developed. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition and could not have been identified had not the initials upon his jewelry and clothing plainly told the name of the daring adventurer. Mr. William Burr, brother of the deceased, convinced that the body was that of his brother, immediately telegraphed, requesting it be preserved until the arrival of a messenger, whom he would send to take charge of the remains. Mr. George C. Brand, a brother-in-law of Mr. Burr, has been selected for this mission and will leave to-night for Miller's station.

Mr. Burr received a telegram this morning from Mr. G. Cook, agent of the station, stating that his request would be complied with, also saying that the Coroner was proceeding with his investigation, and that no new discoveries had been made. Mr. Burr is undecided whether to have the remains brought to St. Louis or taken to Paris, Kentucky, his former home.

Theories as to the whereabouts of Prof. Wise are again discussed, and the failure to find the wreck of the balloon or the body of the Professor leads to the belief that Geo. Burr became separated from his companion, and the balloon, being thus relieved of so much weight, was given additional buoyancy and probably continued in its northeasterly course. The canvas was made of light material and could not have sunk, and if such was the case would have been picked up or washed upon the beach. The waters of Lake Michigan are very deep at a certain distance from the shore, and it is very seldom when a person is drowned that the body reaches land, for it invariably sinks and the gas which generates in the body is insufficient to bring it to the surface. The opinion is that Professor Wise escaped the watery grave vouchsafed his hapless companion, and that he met a worse fate in the forests of Michigan. This opinion, however, is held by very few, the general belief being that he was also lost in the lake, and that there is a possibility that his body may yet come to the surface.

At any rate the principal part of the mystery is solved in the finding of all that remains of George Burr, for whom so many anxious inquiries have been made during the past four weeks. Should Mr. William Burr decide to have the remains of his brother brought to St. Louis, they will arrive next Tuesday or Wednesday.

U. S. ATTORNEY BLISS VS. THE KNAPPS.

A Very Interesting Correspondence.

[From To-day's Times.]

A Times reporter called upon District-Attorney Bliss yesterday afternoon with reference to the following paragraph which appeared at the head of the Republican's editorial columns on Wednesday morning:

"District Attorney Bliss seems to have again got himself in hot water by extra official letter-writing. We don't know anything about Comptroller Knox's relations towards the affairs of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, but Bliss is certainly a mischief-maker who goes outside of his business to attack other people. The Government is very poorly represented in the person of Mr. Bliss as District-Attorney."

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. BLISS.

"What does this mean, Mr. Bliss?" inquired the reporter.

Mr. Bliss—Well, the paragraph itself is uncalled for. There was no occasion whatever for such a palpably malicious and stupidly irrelevant publication; it was doubtless written very late in the day. I am in no trouble or difficulty with the authorities in any respect, nor have I ever been. I have lodged with the Attorney-General a formal charge against the Comptroller of the Currency, and the receiver of the late State National Bank, which was published in the Times this morning. It is a perfectly legitimate document, and is certainly not calculated to get me into any hot water. However, the explanation of the Republican's malice toward me can be summed up in a word: "Tom Walsh." They can never forgive me for permitting Walsh to be indicted, and for refusing to sanction his reinstatement. That was evidently the "mischief" in Hyde's mind when he threw off that paragraph.

During the session of the grand jury, Hyde, with his accustomed effrontery, attempted to induce me to protect Walsh from indictment, on the score that it would be to my advantage, etc. Failing in the effort, the Republican corporation afterward attempted to call me to account for—well, I will give you the correspondence, if I can find it, and you can judge for yourself of the precise issue, for I have really at the moment forgotten it. But, however, the "mischief-making proclivities" of the District Attorney were then discussed and answered.

The fact of the matter is that the Republican has for years attempted to control the public officials and corporations of St. Louis in its own selfish interests and those of its particular friends. It frequently overreaches itself. Its bitter hostility to Judge Chester H. Krum dates from the time Krum refused, as United States District Attorney, to locate the new Custom-house where the Chamber of Commerce now stands. If that had been done, it would of course have enhanced the value of the Knapps property at the expense of the comfort and convenience of the public. But I do not care to enter into a review of the Republican's record in the matter of public enterprises; the citizens of St. Louis understand that pretty well.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Bliss then made a search among his papers and produced the following correspondence, which explains itself:

ST. LOUIS, January 23, 1878.

SIR:—Information has reached us that whilst in Washington you thought proper, in pursuance of your objects, to state that Mr. Thomas Walsh, superintendent of the new Custom-house and Post-office, had the corporation of George Knapp & Company under an obligation to the extent of $30,000. If our information is correct, you have made use of this, or similar language, to more than one person. Now, the object of this note is to request you to say whether or not you have circulated the report referred to, or anything from which it could have grown, and if so, to state the source of your information, as we are determined that the falsehood shall be traced to its origin.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE KNAPP & CO.

To WM. H. BLISS, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 23, 1878.

Messrs. George Knapp & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your note of this date, I beg to say that I have no recollection of stating, either in Washington or elsewhere, that Thomas Walsh, Esq., superintendent of the new St. Louis Custom-house and Post-office, had the corporation of George Knapp & Co. under an obligation to the extent of $30,000, or any other sum. I have never made the statement, either verbally or in writing, officially or otherwise, that such, or any, indebtedness existed. I take the liberty of saying, however, that it has been my impression that such an indebtedness has existed for some years, and now exists against your firm or corporation, in connection with the building of the "Republican Building," and it is probable I have alluded to what I considered an authentic rumor in conversations about the Custom-house cases.

As to the source of that impression, I can only say that the latest information, and the only information which I can now call to mind tending to confirm it, came to me from Mr. Wm. Hyde, of your journal, who informed me last November, during an interview had between us at this office, whilst the grand jury was in session, that, owing to the relations existing between your journal and Mr. Walsh, it would injure the paper materially if he should be indicted. I assumed that the relations referred to by Mr. Hyde could be only those of a pecuniary nature.

I beg further to say that I believe a general public rumor is current in this city to the effect that such an indebtedness exists, but I have no recollection of having given currency to such rumor as true.

Very respectfully,
WM. H. BLISS.

OUR BOOK COLUMN.

The Light of Asia, by Edwin Arnold.

The Life of Buddha as Told by One of His Disciples.

The Light of Asia.

A very remarkable poem, "The Light of Asia," has recently appeared in London, written by the editor of the London Telegraph, Mr. Edwin Arnold, formerly principal of the Deccan College at Poona.

The author has been fortunate in his hero, Sakyamuni, or Buddha, the loftiest ideal that the Aryan race has ever formed, because Siddartha is the Indian type of Jesus—the teacher of humanity, of mercy and of order.

The very preface to the story shows the identity:

The scripture of the Savour of the Woarld.
Lord Buddha—Prince Siddartha styled on earth;
In Earth and Heavens and Hells Incomparable,
All-honored, Wisest, Best, most Pitiful.
The teacher of Nirvana and the Law.

All of these are attributes which we too give to the Christian Messiah.

While the work has this lofty character for its central picture, it is clothed in noble verse, swelling and musical, fitted to its theme, and wonderful in its beauty. Critics and litterateurs who have long been callous to flights of the muse have grown suddenly enthusiestic over this work, and Mr. Arnold has very much the same experience as Lord Byron in awaking one day to find himself famous. An American reprint of the work has been made by the Roberts Brothers, and the New York and Boston men of letters are giving the book the same reception which it received across the Atlantic.

Poems or books with a religious, or what is the same thing, a moral basis, are usually tiresome. Nobody reads "Paradise Lost" in these days any more than they read Wordsworth. They take up Milton as a duty—not a refreshment—and they do the same with Cowley, Southey, Wordsworth and a number of other writers who have put many virtues into rhyme. "The Light of Asia" does not tire one in this way, although the beautiful life of Guatama is jeweled with virtues and flowery with mercy and justice practically wrought.

It would puzzle one to decide whether the popularity of this book is not in some measure due to the amount of Buddhism there is in its admirers. Many would be astonished to discover how near the Ocean of Boodh—Nirvana—is to the scientific Hereafter, and how closely the teachings of Siddartha resemble the sweet reasonableness which Mr. Matthew Arnold talks about. If in Buddhism the characters of goodness and right could be found, unclothed with theological formulae, then Buddhism might become the Western faith, and the present search for a religion terminate in a return to clear and unbefogged first principles.

The tale is told by an Indian Buddhist, and the reader will be at once struck by the similarity in the traditions of the birth of the child of Maya and of Mary. The same miracles surround both events and the same reasons called for both incarnations.

The Prince Siddartha confounded the teacher by his prodigious wisdom, and waxed more wise with the process of the years. His gospel of Pity thus begins:

Then some one came who said, "My Prince hath shot
A swan, which fell among the roses here.
He bids me pray you send it. Will you send?"
"Nay," quoth Siddartha; "if the bird were dead,
To send it to the slayer might be well;
But the swan lives; my cousin hath but killed
The god-like speed which throbbed in this white wing."
And Devadatta answered, "The wild thing,
Living or dead, is his who fetched it down;
'Twas no man's in the clouds, but fall'n 'tis mine;
Give me my prize, fair cousin." Then our Lord
Laid the swan's neck beside his own smooth cheek
And gravely spake, "Say no! the bird is mine,
The first of myriad things which shall be mine
By right of mercy and love's lordliness.
For now I know, by what within me stirs,
That I shall teach compassion unto men
And be a speechless world's interpreter,
Abating this accursed flood of woe,
Not man's alone."

The matter was submitted to the wise in full divan, and the ownership of the swan was discussed in different lights by many:

So was it done;
In full divan the business had debate,
And many thought this thing and many that,
Till there arose an unknown priest who said,
"If life be aught, the savior of a life
Owns more the living thing than he can own
Who sought to slay—the slayer spoils and wastes,
The cherisher sustains, give him the bird;"
Which judgment all found just; but when the King
Sought out the sage for honor, he was gone;
And some one saw a hooded snake glide forth,—
The gods come ofttimes thus! So our Lord Buddh
Began his works of mercy.

Sakyamuni's father takes him forth to see the beauties of the earth, with all its smiling pleasaunces of spring. And the scene is well painted:

All things spoke peace and plenty, and the Prince
Saw and rejoiced. But, looking deep, he saw
The thorns which grow upon this rose of life;
How the swart peasant sweated for his wage,
Toiling for leave to live; and how he urged
The great-eyed oxen through the flaming hours,
Goading their velvet flanks; then marked he, too,
How lizard fed on ant, and snake on him,
And kite on both; and how the fish-hawk robbed
The fish-tiger of that which it had seized;
The shrike chasing the bulbul, which did chase
The jeweled butterflies; till everywhere
Each slew a slayer and in turn was slain,
Life living upon death. So the fair show
Veiled one vast, savage, grim conspiracy
Of mutual murder, from the worm to man,
Who himself kills his fellow; seeing which—
The hungry ploughman and his laboring kine,
Their dewlaps blistered with the bitter yoke,
The rage to live which makes all living strife—
The Prince Siddartha sighed. "Is this," he said,
"That happy earth they brought me forth to see?
How salt with sweat the peasant's bread! how hard
The oxen's service! in the brake how fierce
The war of weak and strong! i' th' air what plots!
No refuge e'en in water. Go aside
A space, and let me muse on what ye show."
So saying, the good Lord Buddha seated him
Under a jambu-tree, with ankles crossed,—
As holy statues sit—and first began
To meditate this deep disease of life,
What its far source and whence its remedy.
So vast a pity filled him, such wide love
For living things, such passion to heal pain,
That by their stress his princely spirit passed
To ecstacy, and, purged from mortal taint
Of sense and self, the boy attained thereat
Dhyana, first step of "the path."

At last the time comes when Buddha begins his mission of the Great Renunciation. Leaving all that a poetic fancy could conjure up of joy and happiness for meanness and mendicancy, he says:

This will I do because the woful cry
Of life and all flesh living cometh up
Into my ears, and all my soul is full
Of pity for the sickness of this world,
Which I will heal if healing may be found
By uttermost renouncing and strong strife.
For which of all the great and lesser Gods
Have power or pity? Who hath seen them—who?
What have they wrought to help their worshippers?
How hath it steaded man to pray, and pay
Tithes of the corn and oil, to chant the charms,
To slay the shrieking sacrifice, to rear
The stately fane, to feed the priests, and call
On Vishnu, Shiva, Surya, who save
None—not the worthiest—from the griefs that teach
Those litanies of flattery and fear
Ascending day by day, like wasted smoke?

If one, then, being great and fortunate,
Rich, dowered with health and ease, from birth designed
To rule—if he would rule—a King of kings;
If one, not tired with life's long day but glad
I' the freshness of its morning, one not cloyed
With love's delicious feasts, but hungry still;
If one not worn and wrinkled, sadly sage,
But joyous in the glory and the grace
That mix with evils here, and free to choose
Earth's loveliest at his will: one even as I,
Who ache not, lack not, grieve not, save with griefs
Which are not mine, except as I am man;—
If such a one, having so much to give,
Gave all, laying it down for love of men,
And thenceforth spent himself to search for truth,
Wringing the secret of deliverance forth,
Whether it lurk in hells or hide in heavens,
Or hover, unrevealed, nigh unto all:

Surely at last, far off, sometime, somewhere,
The veil would lift for his deep-searching eyes,
The road would open for his painful feet,
That should be won for which he lost the world,
And Death might find him conqueror of death.
This will I do, who have a realm to lose,
Because I love my realm, because my heart
Beats with each throb of all the hearts that ache,
Known and unknown, these that are mine and those
Which shall be mine, a thousand million more
Saved by this sacrifice I offer now.
Oh, summoning stars! I come! Oh, mournful earth!
For thee and thine I lay aside my youth,
My throne, my joys, my golden days, my nights,
My happy palace—and thine arms, sweet Queen!
Harder to put aside than all the rest!

The eighth book teaches all the truths of Buddhism, the cloaked Pantheism of the East. The Ocean of Boodh, the end of the Path, is thus explained:

As one who stands on yonder snowy horn,
Having naught o'er him but the boundless blue,
So, these sins being slain, the man is come
NIRVANA'S verge unto.

Him the gods envy from their lower seats;
Him the three worlds in ruin should not shake;
All life is lived for him, all deaths are dead;
Karma will no more make

New houses. Seeking nothing, he gains all;
Foregoing self, the universe grows "I."
If any teach NIRVANA is to cease,
Say unto such they lie.

If any teach NIRVANA is to live,
Say unto such they err; not knowing this,
Nor what light shines beyond their broken lamps,
Nor lifeless, tuneless bliss.

Enter the Path! There is no grief like Hate!
No pains like passions, no deceit like Sense!
Enter the Path! Far hath he gone whose foot
Treads down one fond offense.

Enter the Path! There spring the healing streams,
Quenching all thirst! there bloom th' immortal flowers,
Carpeting all the way with joy; there throng
Swiftest and sweetest hours!

The poem closes thus, the Buddhist writer laying down his pen:

Ah! blessed Lord! Oh, high Deliverer!
Forgive this feeble script, which doth thee wrong,
Measuring with little wit thy lofty love.
Ah, Lover, Brother, Guide, Lamp of the Law,
I take my refuge in the name and thee!
I take my refuge in the Law of God!
I take my refuge in the order! OM!
The dew is on the Lotus!—Rise, Great Sun!
And lift my leaf and mix me with the wave.
OM MANI PADME HUM. The sunrise comes!
The Dewdrop slips into the shining sea!

Literary Notes.

Sarah Tytler's new novel is called "The Chieftain of High Degree."

The Examiner "happens to know" that Miss Alcott did not write "The Colonel's Opera Cloak."

Mr. J. W. DeForest is reported to be the author of "Irene, the Missionary," now running through the Atlantic.

Prof. Galachoff has in the press a work on the "History of the Russian Literature," which will be published during the present month.

Mr. Ivan Tourguenieff proposes to spend the winter in Russia, with a view to becoming more intimately acquainted with what is going on there than a resident of Paris can be.

It is stated that Mr. Herbert Spencer's health, which has always been precarious, has almost suddenly improved, so that he is better than he has been for fifteen years before. He is now sixty years old.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips has just sent to press a small privately printed book on the date of Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," in which he argues that this play could not have been written before 1596.

"Shakspeare's Songs and Sonnets," edited by Francis Turner Palgrave, who in a sense may be considered the founder of the Golden Treasury Series, will be the next addition to that series. It is expected here in a short time. Selections from Addison and Shelley will come next in order.

Scribner & Welford have ready a sumptuous volume on "Venice, Queen of the Adriatic," by Charles Yriarte, uniform with their "Italy," "Switzerland" and "India." This volume is illustrated with 525 engravings. The Venice of the past and the Venice of to-day receive an equal share of the author's and artist's attention.

A modern book of travels, translated from the Persian of Riza Kuli Khan into French by Charles Scheler, is the latest work upon the Khanate of Khiva. It deals with the history of a diplomatic mission, in 1848, from Teheran to Muhammid Amin. Apart from its copious adulation of the then reigning Persian monarch it is said to exhibit keen observation.

"The Print Collector," an introduction to the knowledge of ancient prints, with suggestions to to the mode of collecting, to which is added a treatise on etching and a sketch of the most prominent modern etchers, announced by Dodd & Mead, will be edited by Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., one of the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The book is founded on Maberly's well known "Print Collector."

When Hacklander, the German novelist, died, his family put in claims for certain remunerations from his publishers, which were met by showing that he had already been paid nearly 1,000,000 marks for copyrights. The Wurtemberg authorities, hearing of this, demanded arrears of income tax, and judgment has been given them for 12,000 marks. Under the penalty of false returns this sum is to be multiplied by twelve, making a total which would swallow up the entire estate. A petition has been entered by the widow for a remission of the fine.

Here is a pretty little row. The Athenaeum was severe upon John Morley's "Life of Burke," and, as some of the charges were general, the author applied for a list of unspecified inaccuracies, which he did not get, whereat he loudly talked of "random and unscrupulous charges." To this the Athenaeum, with the cold-bloodedness of an anatomical demonstrator, replies: "The fact is that we have found that to draw up the long list asked for would be a serious labor, and we fail to see that we are bound to help Mr. Morley to prepare his second edition. When that edition appears, we shall be happy to point out the slips in it."

In his vulgar ambition to be ranked as the most accomplished man in England, Bulwer managed to play the roll of aristocratic author exceedingly well—a good deal better than had been possible to some of his literary contemporaries who have already outstripped him in the world's regard. He had a way of addressing his publishers in the third person with a "Lord Lytton's compliments to Mr. ——," etc., and would as soon have invited his "cabby" to Knebworth as his publisher. It is learned that a prominent Philadelphia publisher offered him $25,000 for "The Parisians," but the noble novelist declined the offer, saying he could dispose of his book for $37,500.

Henry James, Matthew Arnold, John Morley and John R. Green furnish an extraordinary number of books for the London publishers. Is Mr. James ambitious to leave behind him as many novels as his namesake of the man on horseback and of the many initials; would Mr. Morley equal, say his own votaries, in the number of his volumes; has Mr. Arnold a desire to write and edit as much as Southey did; and would Mr. Green leave histories enough to make a rival of the Abbotts and the Alisons? Surely no names come into the book announcements so often as theirs. The last London papers have at least one announcement of a book by each for issue this fall. Mr. James' is "The Madonna of the Future and other Tales," Mr. Green's the fourth and final volume of his "History of the English People," Mr. Morley's the "Life of William Cobden," and Mr. Arnold's an introduction to two volumes of selections from the English poets.

Rare is the author who can estimate his books at their real mercantile value. Thomas H. Benton, it would seem, had an infirmity this way in no small degree. When he had completed his "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," his friend, Mr. Henry Gilpin, of Philadelphia, called upon Mr. J. B. Lippincott to arrange for its publication. Col. Benton had very large ideas as to the probable sale of the work, his smallest figure being two millions of copies! Mr. Lippincott told Mr. Gilpin that if Colonel Benton had such extraordinary views about the matter he would have to decline the book, knowing the author would be painfully disappointed—that there would not be two millions, or two hundred thousand copies sold. The Colonel refused to come down and the negotiation with the Philadelphia house fell through. The book was afterward published by another house and only twenty-five thousand copies were sold.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

[HUGH R. HILDRETH & COMPANY.]

BERTHET, ELIE. The Prehistoric World. By Elie Berthet. Translated by Mary J. Safford. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Pp., 310. Cl., $1 50.

BEERS, ETHEL LYNN. All Quiet Along the Potomac. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Pp., 352. Cl., $1 75.

RAYMON, GEORGE L., M. A. The Orator's Manual. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Pp., 342. Cl., $1 50.

MOERTZ, LOUISE. A New Method for the Study of English Literature. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Pp., 100. Cl., $1.

FREEMAN, MRS. A. M. Somebody's Ned. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Pp., 209. Cl., $1.

TAYLOR, BENJ. F., LL.D. Summer Savory. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Pp., 212. Cl., $1.

[ST. LOUIS BOOK AND NEWS COMPANY.]

GAMGEE, JOHN. Yellow Fever a Nautical Disease. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp., 207. Cl., $—.

COWLES, REV. HENRY, D. D. The Shorter Epistles. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp., 300. Cl., $—.

HUNT, LEIGH. Table Talk. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp., 239. P., 30 cents.

[SHORB & BOLAND.]

DICK'S Ethiopian Scenes. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Pp., 178. Bds., $—.

DICK'S Original Album Verses and Acrostics. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Pp., 160. Bds., $—.

DICK'S Irish Dialect Recitations. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, Publishers. Pp., 170. Bds., $—.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Robson and Crane the Attraction Next Week at the Olympic.

"Our Candidate" at Pope's, and "The Octoroon" at the Opera-House.

Dramatic Doings Here and Elsewhere—Gossip—Footlight Flashes.

The present week has presented strong attractions at the three theaters and the business has been correspondingly good. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in their powerful play of "The Danites" proved as popular as ever. Den. Thompson at the Olympic did an excellent business as Joshua Whitcomb, and Pope's Theater has been well filled by admirers of Suppe's "Fatinitza" which was interpreted by the Grau English Opera Company.

On Monday evening the Richmond & Von Boyle Comedy Company commence an engagement at Pope's Theater in the three act comedy "Our Candidate," the principal roles in which are Hon. Josephus Grimwig (Our Candidate), personated by Harry G. Richmond, and Shang-Hi the Chinaman (Our Coming Citizen), represented by Ackland Von Boyle.

At the Olympic Robson and Crane are billed. The laughable comedy, "Our Bachelors," will be given until Friday, when they will produce "The Comedy of Errors."

"The Octoroon" is the forthcoming attraction at the Grand Opera-house. It will be produced by the Gotthold Combination with a phenomenal caste.

Missouri Stage Notes.

MACON.—Next Monday evening, Miss May Clare and Harry T. Loomis, supported by the Western Theater Company, commence a three-nights' engagement. "Lucretia Borgia" will be produced.

BOONVILLE.—This day week, "Pinafore" will be produced at Thespian Hall by Miss Mattie Mars and her amateur troupe.

CARTHAGE.—The Forbes Dramatic Company filed a two-nights' engagement at the Opera-house.

JEFFERSON CITY.—Batchelier and Dores' great show is billed for next Wednesday, the 29th.

COLUMBIA.—The Mitchell troupe gave three performances at Garth's Hall. "Pique" was the play.

MOBERLY.—Berry Mitchell will appear here shortly.

ST. JOE.—Last night the Kendall combination appeared in "Engaged." "Faust-Marguerette" to-night. Next Friday and Saturday the Grau Opera Troupe are billed.

HANNIBAL.—Gotthold's Octoroon Combination play here to-night. On Monday the Wallack Combination are underlined in the "Scrap of Paper."

Amusements Elsewhere.

NEW YORK.—Mapleson's company gave the first performance of Italian opera this season at the Academy of Music. Last Monday evening Mlle. Ambri and Signor Runcio debuted in "La Traviata," the former as Violetta and the latter as Alfredo. On Wednesday "Faust" was sung with Mlle. Valleria as Margherita, and M. David as Mephistopheles, both debutants. At the Fifth Avenue M. Capoul and Mlle. Paola Marie appeared in opera bouffe. Their engagement continues next week. At Daly's Bronson Howard's "Wives" was produced this week. At the Union Square the regular season opened Tuesday evening, the company playing "French Flats," with a cast comprising twenty-two people. Herr Joseffy has given several concerts during the week at Chickering Hall. Sothern drew good houses at the Park.

BROOKLYN.—Miss Neilson commenced her American farewell tour at the Park last Monday. The Florences in the "Mighty Dollar" have been playing at Haverly's. The Salisbury Troubadours appeared at the Novelty.

PHILADELPHIA.—At the Broad Street Theater Edwin Booth drew large houses during the week. Among the plays presented were: "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "The Fool's Revenge," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Othello." "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" was presented at the Chestnut this week, and drew good houses. The fourth week of "The Black Crook" closes at the Walnut Street to-night. "Fra Diavolo" was the attraction at the North Broad Street. It proved a thorough success. The Arch Street theater will be closed this week, the unfortunate failure of Mr. Max Maretzek having occurred at too recent a date to permit of securing a good attraction to fill the date for which his company was engaged. Monday F. C. Bangs' "Dan'l Druce Combination" opens there. At the Eleventh Street Opera-house "H. M. Shadboat Pinafore" drew crowded houses again this week. At the Park Lotta appeared in "Musette" and "La Cigale."

BOSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann in "Narcisse" was the programme at the opening of the Globe Theater last Monday, and no change has been made in the bill since. To-night "The Merchant of Venice" will be produced, Mr. Bandmann appearing as Shylock. "The Crisis," an adaptation from the French, was the attraction at the Museum. At the Gaiety the Toney Pastor Troupe drew well.

CHICAGO.—At McVicker's, the Strakosch Opera Company inaugurated the musical season. "Faust," "Il Trovatore" and "Mignon" were among the operas given. The engagement continues next week. At Haverly's, Emmett played played to jammed houses. Mr. Barney McCauley appeared to fair houses at Haverly's in the character of Uncle Dan'l in "A Messenger from Jarvis Station."

CINCINNATI.—At Pike's, Rice's Evangeline troupe; at the Grand, Robson and Crane, as the "Two Dromios;" at Heuck's, the Big Four Minstrels; at Robinson's, the drama of "Our Detectives" and a variety olio; at the Nation, Texas Jack; at the Coliseum, a novelty bill and the drama of "Saved from the Storm;" at the Vine-street Opera-house, the rattling comedy "Si Salem," the sensational olio and the can-can.

WASHINGTON.—Page McCarty's comic opera of "U. S. Buttons" has proved a strong card at Ford's. At the National "The Tourists" have drawn well.

INDIANAPOLIS.—At the Park Theater Mary Anderson has given a series of performances to very large audiences. She was followed on Thursday by Haverly's Juvenile Pinafore Company, who fill out the rest of the week. At the Grand Opera-house the Oofty Gooft Combination in "Under the Gaslight."

NEW ORLEANS.—John A. Stephens, in the drama "Unknown," will be the attraction at the Academy of Music next week. The Mahn Fatinitza troupe conclude a two weeks' engagement to-night.

BALTIMORE.—"The Banker's Daughter," by the Union Square Company, was the programme at Albaugh's Holliday Street Theater. At Ford's Grand Opera-house Gus Williams appeared as "Our German Senator."

LOUISVILLE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers and Miss Charlotte Thompson have appeared here in a round of plays embracing "The Hunchback," "Court and Stage" and "Mephistopheles in Petticoats." They did a fair business. Cole's circus was here this week.

MILWAUKEE.—Pat Rooney's Combination played here Thursday and Friday evenings. To-night closes their engagement. Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels have had packed houses at the Academy of Music.

PITTSBURG.—Emerson & Hooley's Megatherian Minstrels did an immense business at the Opera-house. Remenyi gave a concert at Library Hall on Tuesday which was well attended.

Dramatic Notes.

Mr. Frank Frayne, the actor, is lying ill with malarial fever at Rochester.

Miss Neilson, it is understood, has been guaranteed $20,000 for her American tour.

Mlle. Sara Bernhardt is in treaty with an impresario of Madrid to give some performances there next month, on the occasion of the marriage of the King of Spain.

Mlle. Leonide Leblanc is the next candidate for admission to the Comedie Francaise. Her specialty would be Marivaux' Sylvia, Beaumarchais' countesses and roles of coquettes.

Henry Irving's personation of Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest," at the London Lyceum, is called "a subtle study of morbid mentality." He will soon appear as Shylock.

Undaunted by his loss of £60,000 at Drury Lane Theater under Boucicault's direction in 1873, Lord Londesborough has again taken the theater. His object is to advance a young artist, Miss Fowler.

"L'Assommoir" has nearly reached its two hundredth night at the Paris Ambigu, and the hundredth performance of "Drink," at the Princess' Theater, London, was celebrated September 25.

Manager S. M. Hickey, who was shot recently in Cincinnati by Florence McDonald, is rapidly recovering from his wound. It is likely that his business relations with Miss Mary Anderson have already ceased.

Dion Boucicault's "Louis XI." is not favorably considered by the New York critics generally, although the Herald speaks well of it. Dion Boucicault, Jr., however, it is admitted, made an instantaneous and genuine success as the Dauphin.

"Duty," James Albery's version of Sardou's comedy, "Les Bourgeois de Pont-Arcy," known in this country as "Mother and Son," has not proved a success at the Prince of Wales', in London. Boucicault's "Rescued" is also a failure at the London Adelphi.

"Forget-Me-Not," the new drama in which Miss Genevieve Ward made a success in London, Byron's "The Girls," and other new plays are in preparation at San Francisco theaters, which somehow seem to produce novelties much earlier than those of the East.

Pike's Opera-house, Cincinnati, under new management, has been remarkably successful this season, as shown by the following figures representing the business since the opening: Jefferson's engagement, over $5,000; Salsbury's Troubadours, over $4,000; Mary Anderson's, over $6,000.

Edmund Falconer, author of "Peep-o'-Day" and "Extremes," some time manager of the Lyceum and Drury Lane theaters, died in abject poverty about two weeks ago in London. When he gave up the ghost there was not a shilling in the house. His old acquaintances subscribed the money to bury him.

When Mme. Emile de Girardin wrote her "Lady Tartuffe," which was played in 1853, some one said to her: "What imagination you must have to have found the resume of all the vices that you incarnate in your sad heroine." "My imagination had nothing to do with it," replied, quietly, Mme. de Girardin; "I simply summed up all my best and most intimate lady friends."

At Ford's Opera-house, Baltimore, a few nights ago, while Edwin Booth was in one of the mellowest passages of "Hamlet," one Peter Hall defined himself from the gallery: "Booth's a —— liar! I can act better than that man." Peter was simply sceptically drunk, and Booth warbled "Farewell, my own," as the galleryite descended to his dungeon cell. Peter was held to answer.

On the appearance at the California Theater of Miss Ada Cavendish in "Miss Gwilt," George Fawcett Rowe's dramatization of Reade's novel was brought out under its title of "Armadale" at the Baldwin, with Miss Jeffreys-Lewis as Miss Gwilt. The rivalry between the two houses was fierce, but a pedestrian match spoiled the business at all the theaters except the variety shows.

When "The Queen's Shilling"—the play with which the St. James' Theater, London, has just opened—was performed at Leeds recently, some soldiers were present in the pit, and, as they left the theater, were somewhat loud in their comments as to the respective merits of the privates, sergeant and colonel they had seen on the stage. "Well, anyhow," exclaimed one of them, "I call it a swindle. Why they ain't actors—they're soldiers."

The New York Graphic no longer has a dramatic or musical critic, but sends a "representative" to report his "impressions" about the performance. Writing of "Barbe Bleue" its "representative" says: "But such a performance as that of Paola-Marie is worth a day's journey to see, even if she were not supported by so excellent a company, and, if I am to see much more of her, you will scarcely be able to rely—so far as she is concerned at least—on the unbiased judgment of your representative.

A reporter of the Parisian has interviewed Mlle. Sara Bernhardt, who informed him that she might, after all, come to his country next year. "I would not," she said, "play the classical repertory; nobody would understand it. Even we in Europe get bored by it, for not one in twenty of us understand it. I would play Shakspeare, but in French. I would sooner play in good French than in bad English. I would, then, play Shakspeare in French. I would play the roles of Ophelia and of Romeo in travesti, and others. The advantage of playing Shakspeare is, you see, obvious. Everybody is well acquainted with the plays, and could follow them even if they did not understand French."

Madame Tagliogi, since the loss of her fortune, teaches dancing and deportment to a few fortunate English girls. Married in 1834, says the London World, to the Count Gilbert de Voisins, she has children living; one celebrated for her beauty, the Princess Marie Troubetzkoy; another a distinguished soldier in the French army; but the courageons artist prefers her independent home in England to the hospitality of any relatives, however near and dear. It is no secret that the life, outwardly so brilliant, was full of bitterness within, and that the airy Sylphide often, after doffing her wings, returned to an unhappy home. "Would I like to live my life over again?" she will say. "To dance, yes; for everything else, a thousand times no! In art there are always consolations. You see that drawing by Chalon of the 'Tyrolienne' in Guillaume Tell? Rossisi composed the music expressly for me, at my own piano in my own house, while I looked on and listened and wondered. That is a recollection which effaces years of sadness." Taglioni is now seventy years old, but still graceful and elegant in manner. She preserves her bright, hopeful glance, and talks with charming freshness and enthusiasm.

Musical Notes.

Rubinstein's "Nero" is in rehearsal at Hamburg.

Pauline Lucca has revived Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" at Vienna.

Rubinstein's latest opera, "The Merchant of Moscow," will shortly be published in Leipsic.

Miss Thursby writes that she will sail for America from Liverpool on the 11th of November.

A new operetta by Suppe, "Boccaccio," has been produced at Berlin with brilliant success.

"Aida" has been given in Russian, at Moscow, with great success. The singers were all Russians.

Mrs. Helen Norman, of the Kate Thayer Company, is a sister of Mr. William Carleton, the well-known baritone.

Madame Essipoff, it is reported, is about to be married to her former master, Leschetitzky, the pianist and composer.

Peter Arnold Heise, the Danish composer, has lately died, after a long sickness, in Copenhagen, in his forty-ninth year.

Wachtel will undertake a tour in Germany next winter. He commences his entertainments at Dusseldorf in November.

Maurice Strakosch feels in high spirits. He has discovered Belocca, Lazzarini, and Singer, all three at present principal members of his brother's opera troupe.

Blum, the baritone, is busy preparing his Italian repertoire under the guidance of Mr. Maurice Strakosch, who seems to hold the position of chef du chant in the company.

"Carmen" has now made its way into Germany and will be produced with great care at Hanover this season under Dr. Von Bulow's direction. It has already been sung at Vienna.

Caterina Marco refuses all concert engagements. She says that she has studied for Italian opera, and wants to wait till an engagement is offered to her in that line, or not sing at all.

Mrs. Zelda Seguin has finally concluded to resume her position with the Emma Abbott Opera Company, though she is still suffering greatly from the terrible shock occasioned by Mr. Seguin's death.

Col. Mapleson runs his London fall season with artists well known in this country: Pappenheim, Roze, Murska, Brignoli, Susini and some others. Mme. Ilma di Murska will make her first appearance on Monday next as Dinorah.

Joseffy, the young Hungarian pianist, seems to have carried New York by storm, as the criticisms upon his performances have been singularly uniform in sentiment, and the praises showered upon him of the most extravagant kind.

Dr. A. Sullivan has not made a success as a conductor at the Covent Garden concerts. He is called "lethargic" and a "time beater." Since he returned from the Continent and resumed the baton which Mr. Cellier had held during his absence, the performances have deteriorated.

The managers of the leading opera-houses in Italy are: Siamesi, at La Scala; Depanis, Theatre Royal, Turin; Brunello, the Fenice of Venice; Jacovacci, the Apollo, Rome; Scalisi, D'Ormeville & Co., San Carlo, Naples; Steffanoni & Co., Dal Verme, Milan; Carlo Guillaume, the Bellini, Naples.

It is said that Wilhelmj, the violin virtuoso, will permanently remain in this country. The fact that he has made several investments here fortifies the gossip. He is now traveling westward, accompanied by Maximilian Vogrich, the youngest Hungarian composer and pianist, and will go to California.

Among the statues in the Paris Hotel de Ville occur those of only three composers—Halevy, a German Jew; Herold, an Alsatian; Wilhelm, the founder of singing societies in France, who studied in Flanders and Germany, and there adopted from Wilhelm for his own name Guillaume Boquillion.

Signor Ciampi-Cellaj, the baritone of the Patti troupe, wanted to study some English songs in Paris before starting for America. Delle Sedie sent him to Rivarde, who was just then on a visit to his family, but Rivarde refused to teach while on his vacation trip, and Signor Ciampi came to this country with English songs.

The new artists of the Strakosch troupe complain about the hard work they have to endure. They are not used to being constantly on the road, and facing a new public every Monday night. As soon as the season will be more advanced, the singers will be more "Americanized," and consequently feel the hardship of traveling less.

Carl Eckert, the composer, is dead. He was born in 1820, was a protege of Madame Sontag, and at the age of seventeen wrote "Catherine von Nuremberg." He became a pupil of Mendelssohn's, and produced an oratorio, "Judith," in 1841. His "William of Orange" was represented in 1846. When he died he was director of the Royal Orchestra, Berlin.

Mozart's operas are to be given in Vienna this season in chronological order. The series will begin with the "Idomeneo," which has not been heard in Vienna for half a century; followed by "Tito," "L'Enlevement," "Cosi foi tutte," and the more familiar "Figaro," "Don Juan" and "Il Flauto Magico." The series will close with a performance of the Requiem.

The following advertisement in the Herald deserves to be reproduced; it is too good to be lost:

AT EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE. Socrates learned to play on seven different musical instruments. A professor of music will guarantee, by his quick and thorough method, 46 airs or songs on piano or organ in a quarter; book free, also teaches the pure Italian method for the voice; terms very moderate.

SOCIETY NEWS.

Miss Belle Dulaney, of Hannibal, is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Carrie Carr has returned from a several months' visit in the East.

Miss Nellie Sherwood, of Utica, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peckham, on Morgan street.

Miss Nellie Woodson, of Kansas City, is visiting the family of J. E. Liggett at 2921 Locust street.

Miss Nellie Maxon and Miss Cora Liggett are attending school at Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill.

Mr. W. U. Goodson, who has been at Toronto, Canada, for several months past, has returned to the city.

Miss Nellie Peck, of Keokuk, a young lady well known in social circles in St. Louis, is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Susie Breed, who has been visiting relatives in Massachusetts during the summer, will remain with them during the winter also.

Mr. Arthur Johnson, of this city, who has been visiting New York and other Eastern cities for several weeks, is expected home in a few days.

Mrs. W. C. Scott, Miss Lulu Scott and Mr. Poston Scott, of this city, have just returned from a tour through Europe, and have taken apartments at the Lindell for the winter.

Mr. Kirkwood, of Chicago, was in the city for several days during the past week. He came to the city for the purpose of acting as one of the groomsmen at the Chapman-Bridge wedding, which occurred on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. William Carter, a prominent young society gentleman of this city, left on Wednesday evening for Las Vegas, Colorado, at which place he goes to locate permanently. He has the best wishes of a host of friends in this city.

Mr. Stephen Ridgeley and Miss Frances Robbins, of Bunker Hill, Ill., were united in marriage on Tuesday last, at Bunker Hill. The contracting parties are well known in St. Louis, the groom being a nephew of Stephen Ridgeley, of this city, and the bride a near relative of Carlos S. Greeley.

The Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, which comprise the society gentlemen of that city, have given up their proposed tour through the South after having reached Nashville. Several of the members have returned to this city, and will remain here until it is safe for them to go back to Memphis.

Gen. N. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General of the United States army, and his daughter, Miss Jennie, have been in the city during the past week visiting relatives. Gen. Brown is well known in this city, having been stationed here during the war. He and Miss Jennie returned to New York city a day or two ago.

Weddings are occurring with surprising frequency just now, five having taken place during the present week. It is rumored that a certain Washington avenue belle is to be married to a Chicago gentleman within the next two months, and it is also stated that a society belle residing on Pine street will soon be led to the altar by a gentleman who is prominent as a baritone singer as well as a society man.

On Wednesday evening Miss Kate Jones, of this city, and Mr. Charles H. Sherman, of Indianapolis, were married at the residence of the bride, No. 2031 Eugenia, by the Rev. R. A. Holland, of St. George's Episcopal Church. Only the immediate relatives and intimate friends of the parties were present. The groom was attended by T. P. Jones and Geo. Jones, brothers of the bride, and the bride was attended by Miss Lou Crafton, of this city, and Miss Jackson, of Waukesha, Wis. The bridal presents were numerous and costly.

The McCullough Dramatic Club gave the first entertainment of the season last Tuesday night, at the Apollo Theater. This club was organized at the beginning of last winter, and is composed of about seventy-five active members, and about four hundred honorary or non-acting members. The people in the club are those who move in the highest social circles, and none except members are permitted to attend the entertainments given by the club. Eight entertainments were given last year, and each was a success in every way. The prospects for the coming season are very brilliant and promising, as the best amateur talent in the city is to be found in the ranks of the active members. Albert Todd is the president of the club; Albert Blair, Vice-President; W. L. B. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer, and Frank H. Thomas, manager.

The programme presented was as follows:

THE LADIES BATTLE.
(In three acts.)

Le Baron Montrichard .... Mr. Duncan
Henry De Flavigneul .... Mr. Dunbar
Gustave De Grignon .... Mr. Lofland
Brigadier .... Mr. Bartlett
Gens d' Armes .... Mr. Coste, Mr. Bulkley
Servant .... Mr. Goode
The Countess D' Autreval .... Miss Hogan
Leonie De La Villegontier .... Miss Strong

IL JACOBI.

A burlesque operetta in one act. Prof. Robyn, accompanist.

Jacobi (a retired boot-black, now a millionaire, who returns to his native land to wed the maiden of his youthful love) .... Mr. Allen.
Lucy Ann (the fair maiden of Jacobi's choice) .... Miss Kribben.
Sophronia (a young lady of fortune and feeling) .... Miss Keating.

The characters in the "Ladies' Battle" were all well-sustained, but the fine acting of Miss Mary Hogan deserves special praise. The operetta fairly carried the audience by storm, and several encores were given.

Among those present were Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison, Mrs. Charles Hoyle, Mrs. Dr. Comstock, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Edwina Dean Lowe, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. M. T. Allen, Mrs. F. H. Thomas, Mrs. E. F. Bartholow, Mrs. Copeland, Misses Woods, Annie Sanders, Adele Morrison, Julia Tyler, Josie McKellops, Hawley, Fannie Douglass, Garrison, Sherwood, of Utica, Tabeau, Nellie Peck, of Keokuk, Buck, Mrs. James Louderman, Mrs. Julius Pitzman, Miss Blanche Eddy, Miss Lackland, and Messrs. W. G. Smyth, Charles Hoyle, John Glover, L. S. Metcalfe, Valle Reyburn, O. Gray, Charles Buck, A. B. Glover, J. P. Baker, J. T. Sands, Fred. Paramore, D. C. Bordley, Bliss, Woods, Allen, Albert Todd, Blair, Kretschmar, Peckham, Luke, Kennedy, Shields, Goodson, Webber, Pope, Lane.

The Ballet in Grand Opera.

The Grand Opera is furnishing its quota of scandal to the chroniclers of the day. The dismissal of a young dancer, Mlle. Menceret, for not being sufficiently "launched," has called forth quite an outburst of indignation, and though the fact that the "launching" in question referred to her professional progress, and not to her inconvenient modesty, as was at first asserted, enough facts have come to light in the controversy to place the Grand Opera itself before the world as a very hot-bed of vice. We are all supposed to know that the corps de ballet is not exactly made up of candidates for the prize of virtue; but that the building itself should have become a sort of market where an odious traffic is carried on behind the scenes in every entr'acte, rather surpasses one's idea of even Parisian immorality. The fact is, the privilege accorded to the subscribers by the season of going behind the scenes should never have been conceded, and ought to be revoked as soon as possible. Many of the subscribers are young society men who profit largely by the precious privilege. Then there are the ministers, and the friends of the ministers, and the director and the friends of the director, and the friends of these persons' friends, so that altogether about 600 individuals are allowed to come behind the scenes during a performance and to visit the dancers' green room whenever they are so inclined. This green room is a long superbly fitted up apartment at the back of the stage, adorned with portraits of the great leading danseuses of the opera from the foundation of the establishment, painted by Boulanger. Here the dancers assemble when dressed and ready for the performance, and here they go through their last feats and gambols before a gigantic mirror reaching from the floor to the ceiling.

The manners in vogue in the place may be judged from a story told of Dejazet. She was once admitted behind the scenes at the opera during a performance, and was looking at the audience through a hole in the certain, when an enterprising youth came up behind her and threw his arm around her still shapely waist. "You must excuse me, sir," remarked the actress quietly disengaging herself, "I do not belong to the house."

CHURCH NEWS.

Matters of Interest to Religious People.

News Notes Gathered in Clerical Circles—Announcements, Personals, Etc.

Dr. A. R. McAnally is visiting the conference at his old home in Tennessee.

Rev. B. H. Kuhl, ordained two months ago, has been appointed assistant priest at Jefferson City.

Rev. Dr. Irwin returned in the fore part of this week from his trip with Dr. Worden to the West.

Father Hennessy took up a collection for the protectorate at St. Bernard's, Rock Springs, last Sunday.

The Home camp meeting at the Central M. E. Church, Twenty-fourth and Morgan streets, will continue next week.

The delegates of the Second Baptist Church were admitted to the State Association, now in session at Kansas City.

Last Sunday the Franciscan Fathers of St. Louis began a mission at St. John's parish, Union, Franklin county, Mo.

The annual retreat of the English-speaking priests of this city concluded yesterday evening at St. Vincent's Church.

Last Tuesday evening the Board of Management of the Colonization Association held a meeting and named the streets of Butler City.

Wong You, the young Chinaman who was converted by the Y. M. C. A. and baptized by the Rev. J. G. Wilson a few weeks ago, died last Thursday of consumption.

Rev. R. A. Holland will minister to his own church to-morrow. In the morning his subject will be "A Thankful Spirit" and in the evening "The Ideal Woman."

At St. Mark's Lutheran Church Rev. M. Rhodes will conduct the services. In the evening his subject at the young men's meeting will be "Home—Its influences."

Rev. Geo. A. Lofton will occupy his own pulpit to-morrow. In the morning he will speak on "The Philosophy of Love" and in the evening "Remarkable Conversion—The Jailer."

Rev. B. A. Drumm, assistant priest at Jefferson City, has been appointed to the rectorship of Doniphan, Ripley county, Mo., from which place he will also attend Gatewood, in the same county.

Father Busch, who was succeeded at Richmond by Father Hennes, is going to establish a new parish and build a church for German-speaking Catholics at Taylor avenue and St. Charles rock road.

To-morrow morning the Rev. William B. Cooper, of Yeddo, Japan, will lecture in the Church of the Holy Communion on the manners and customs of the Japanese and the progress of civilization and religion in Japan.

The annual retreat of St. Anne's sodality, composed of married ladies, began last Sunday evening in St. Xavier's Church, and ends to-morrow afternoon. Exercises at 8 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. J. Ward, director; Mrs. Mary J. Lynch, prefect.

Mr. Logan Dameron, manager of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, has sufficiently recovered to visit the office for a short while during the last few days. His son, Mr. E. C. Dameron, who has attended him throughout his illness, returns to his home in Shannon county in a few days.

The feast of St. Teresa was celebrated in the church of that name last Sunday. Father Brantner celebrated solemn high mass at 10:30, Father McLaughlin officiating as deacon and Father Flanigan as sub-deacon. Father McLaughlin delivered the panegyric of the saint. After the mass a new and beautiful statue of the saint was unveiled and blessed.

The Central Baptist has another grievance and one particularly hard, if we take into consideration the part it has played in the Boyd controversy. Rev. Dr. Eliot was present at the Second Baptist Church recently, the next Sunday evening after the church had been cut off from the fellowship of the Baptist Association, if we mistake not, and Dr. Boyd invited him to take part in the services, which he did by leading in prayer. It says, "An invitation by a Baptist minister to a Unitarian to take part in the worship of Jesus Christ, our divine Messiah, is a compromise of evangelical Christianity in general and of the Baptist cause in particular." The Baptist Association may have suffered harm on the occasion, but no one who knows Dr. Eliot will hesitate to say that he is a better representative of Christianity than the association.—[Central Christian Advocate.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The third biennial meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States will be held here October 28, 29 and 30 in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Lucas Place and Seventeenth street. It will not, as was first intended, be continued until Friday evening. Adjournment will be had on Thursday. This arrangement necessitates a change in the programme. According to the new order the services will be as follows:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 7:45 P. M.

"Address of Welcome."—Rev. M. Rhodes, D.D.

"Response, and Account of the Conference at Basle."—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D.D., New York.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING SESSION, 9:30—12.

"Christian Scholarship and the Evangelical Alliance."—Rev. James S. Bush, D. D., Staten Island.

"The Sunday Question."—Rev. Theo. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D., Yale College.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 3—5.

"Christian Truth and the Periodical Press."—Rev. Willis G. Craig, D. D., Keokuk, Iowa.

"City Missions and our Foreign Population."—Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7:45—9:30.

"Harmony in Essential Doctrines Promoted by the Alliance."—Rev. J. L. Burroughs, D. D., Louisville, Ky.

"Christian Morals and the Public Schools."—Rev. T. M. King, D.D., New York.

THURSDAY, MORNING SESSION, 9:30—12.

"The Churches and Social Reform"—Rev. T. M. Post, D. D.

"The Mohammedan Powers and Christian Missions."—Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 3—5.

"Union of Churches and Union of Church and State."—Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., Louisville, Ky.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Farewell Addresses.

Tickets of admission can be had by applying to members of the committee, Rev. C. L. Goodell, Samuel J. Niccolls and J. G. Wilson, or the pastors of any of the Evangelical churches.

The Committee will provide entertainment for all delegates and all ministers of the Gospel who will report their names and address by to-day to the Secretary, Rev. J. G. Wilson, D. D., 3118 Pine street.

FAIR AND FESTIVALS.

And now the season of church fairs and festivals, concerts, etc., is upon the community.

Next Tuesday evening the ladies of the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church will give a concert, which from the array of fine singers who will participate, promises to exceed any amateur concert ever given in the city.

Rev. F. J. Boudreaux will give an exhibition of the oxhydrogen stereopticon, the phonograph, and the telephone on the evening of the 19th of November at University Hall for the benefit of the parochial schools.

Sunday and Monday evenings, 26th and 27th October, a festival will be held for the benefit of the Holy Trinity School, Eleventh and Mallinckrodt.

That school debt of St. Patrick's necessitates a festival, which will be given on the evenings of the 11th, 12th and 13th November.

Mt. Michael's will have a Thanksgiving festival on the evenings of the 25th, 26th and 27th of November in the school hall, Eleventh and Benton.

Father McCaffrey is raffling off a splendid set of vestments. He has issued only twenty-five tickets, $10 the ticket. The $250 will go for the school debt. The vestments can be seen at Fox's.

St. Elizabeth school festival was considerable of a success, bringing in over $300.

The Sacred Heart parish comes to the front with a raffle of a diamond set (breastpin and earrings), valued at $1,000, the raffle to come off on the last day of the year.

The Catholic Colonization Association will give a ball at St. Patrick's Hall.

General Notes.

February, the shortest of months, is to be remarkable in 1880 for having five Sundays.

The French Government will not allow Methodist ministers to preach to the soldiers.

A House of Rest is to be opened at Mentone, England, for broken-down clergymen of the Church of England.

Some English ministers use bicycles to make parish calls. The animal eats less, and costs less in other ways, than a horse.

A priest asked of a condemned criminal in a Paris jail: "What kind of a conscience have you?" "It is as good as new," replied the prisoner: "for I have never used it."

The Episcopal Synod of Clonfort, Ireland, has to draw, it seems, on its endowment fund to keep things going. It has, in consequence, decreased the fund from £68,000 to £62,784.

The great cathedral of Cologne, which was begun in 1248, will be completed next spring, having been more than six and a quarter centuries in building. The capstones and crosses have yet to be placed on the towers.

The First Baptist Church of New York city, after hearing an address from the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, the brother of Charles Spurgeon, collected $1,000 with which to send two Sunday-school missionaries to the freedmen, to be known as the Spurgeon missionaries.

The German Union for Exploration in Palestine now numbers about 300 members. The list is headed by the German Emperor, and in its columns are such noted American names as Professor Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Howard Osgood and Dr. Phillip Schaff, of New York.

There are in the Church of England only 13,770 benefices, while the number of clergymen is 23,000 or 24,000. Of the 10,000 unbeneficed clergymen, more than 1,000, says Bishop Fraser, have served for fifteen years or more, and many will never be promoted, though they do their duty faithfully and diligently.

The Committee on Statistics reports to the General Conference of the Evangelical Association 909 itinerant and 636 local preachers, 109,773 members, 1,434 churches, valued at $3,170,602; 118,640 scholars in the Sunday-schools, and 8,445 catechumens. The Conference will meet next in Allentown, Penn., in 1883.

Joseph Cook favors giving the women of Massachusetts the temperance ballot, in addition to that of education, and says: "If there is anything which rumsellers fear more than the direct influence of women in determining temperance legislation, it is a combination of women's influence with that of the pulpit."

The Welsh Baptists have some six conferences in this country, the largest of which is the Eastern Pennsylvania, with thirty churches and 2,500 members. In all, there are about 5,000 Welsh Baptists in the United States. It is stated that the younger Welsh people all learn the English, and but for immigration the Welsh churches could not be kept up.

The American Board reports 16 missions, with 75 stations and 598 out-stations, 120 ordained ministers—in all, 1,564 laborers, including 132 native pastors, 261 churches, and 14,075 church members. The additions the past year were upward of 2,000, the largest increase in 30 years. In the various schools are 26,737 pupils, of whom 23 are theological students.

The congress of German Catholics was held this year at Aix-la-Chapelle. A resolution was passed expressing to the party of the Center in the German Parliament the "liveliest gratitude" for their defense of the Catholic faith. The most important action of the congress was in regard to the school question. Resolutions were passed affirming the right of parents and the church to superintend the education of their youth, and insisting that the State ought to accept this principle.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CUISINE.

American Food Products.

To the Editor of the Herald:

NOS. 115 AND 117 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E. C., September, 26.—The enclosed article from the London Times of to-day, relative to improvements in English cuisine, touches upon a point which is near the heart of every American who frequently crosses the ocean—namely, the defective cuisine of the principal ocean steam lines. If you have ever crossed on a French line from New York to Havre you must know how superior the cuisine is to that of the English lines. That of the Messageries Maritimes is still better—equal, indeed to the best Paris hotels, proving that some attractions for the palate can be provided at sea.

When we take into consideration that the French administration in the kitchen is also more economical than the English it seems strange that the proprietors of the leading lines should not give the traveling public a French cuisine. If these views commend themselves to your judgment will you not have your paper take up the question and advocate them?

I am sure it would prove a subject of great interest to the traveling public, and if you can bring about so desirable a change you will confer a blessing upon the public at large.

Very truly yours, T.

P. S.—I never understand the full force of the reproach contained in the slang phrase of sailors, "Son of a sea cook," until I began to be crossing the Atlantic frequently. It is remarkable that in French there is no expression corresponding to the one just quoted, and this is, therefore, another indication, perhaps, of the superiority of French ocean cuisine.

MISSOURI MATTERS.

The remains of a mastodon have been discovered near Sedalia.

An Indian choir is traveling through Southwest Missouri giving concerts.

The Murphy movement has been revived with increased vigor in Fulton.

There is considerable counterfeit money in circulation in Southwest Missouri.

The State Grange met in annual session at Sedalia on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

A man named Peedy was run over by the cars and killed near Easton last week.

The tax on beer manufactured in this State for the year 1879 amounts to $427,595 31.

Henry Clay Dean will defend Dr. Davenport, of Chariton, for killing Martin Feltzer.

The Corrollton Democrat favors the nomination of Col. Tom Crittenden for Governor.

We learn from the Mexico Ledger that diphtheria, in a bad form, is prevailing in that city.

A gentleman from Lamar says there are seven thousand head of cattle for sale in Barton county.

According to the Gallatin Democrat corn is selling in Davies county as low as 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

There are half a million bushels of wheat on the Osage River, waiting for a rise in the river so that boats can run.

Diphtheria or some kind of throat disease is prevailing to an alarming extent among the little people of Carrollton.

The farmers of Monroe county are generally done sowing wheat. A larger acreage has been put in than ever before.

Albert O. Allen, now in the State Auditor's office at Jefferson City, will in the near future publish a paper at New Madrid.

W. B. Anderson, the M., K. & T. agent at Fayette, who attempted suicide in Moberly, during the fair, died of his injuries.

A double tragedy was enacted in Fayette at a circus. Two colored men, James Campbell and Robert Eaton, were shot and killed.

C. Seeler's store, in Montgomery City, was broken into by a thief or thieves, and about $300 worth of clothing, hats and jewelry stolen.

Work on the Missouri Central Railroad will commence next week. The road will lead from Jefferson City to Versailles, thence south.

A military company is organized at Sedalia. H. C. Demuth was elected captain, Wm. Sotem first lieutenant, and J. D. Russell second lieutenant.

It has been intimated recently in several of the exchanges that Col. John P. Crisp will again be a candidate for the nomination for Congress in his district.

The tobacco crop in Southwest Missouri is said to be almost a failure. This is owing in part to spring frosts and in part to the protracted drouth of summer and autumn.

Saline county is exercised over the proposition to move the county seat. Brownville and Miami both want to be the capital of the county and Marshall don't want it moved.

The silver mines of Madison county are growing richer as they grow deeper. New discoveries are being made continually which are turning out rich. Experts say that Southeast Missouri is full of silver.

Bates county has made an impressive bid for immigration. A Mr. Hamilton, of that county, on 300 acres of land, has raised 18,000 bushels of corn. The land was new, and was harrowed once and ploughed once.

The grand jury, Troy, Lincoln county Circuit Court, returned indictments against F. C. Cake, Jr., for murder in the first degree; also against Talbot L. Bragg and Kelly R. Bragg for assault with intent to kill.

BELLES! BELLES! BELLES!

Compiled Especially for the Bachelors' Benefit.

Some of the Fair Daughters of the Future Great who Form a Galaxy of Beauty.

The POST-DISPATCH has already published a list of the eligible bachelors, and now it dedicates itself to the pleasing task of cataloguing the fair demoiselles of the Future Great. The marriage season has commenced and the wedding bells have been heard daily for the past week. For the benefit of the unmarried manhood of St. Louis it sets forth the following array of city belles, each one of whom would make any man happy. The St. Louis maidens possess both wit and beauty, and he who cannot (metaphorically) crown a Queen of Love and Beauty out of the dazzling galaxy of belles whose charms the P.-D. herewith faithfully chronicles must indeed be a veritable misogynist.

Of course this list does not include all the belles of St. Louis. It is only a first installment. The other fair ones will come in good time.

Miss Carrie Horton is a dignified brunette.

Miss Dellie Gardner is a plump brunette, of medium height.

Miss Gussie McKinney is a small blonde. She is pretty and talkative.

Miss Ida Woodburn is a small brunette. She is quiet and reserved in manner.

Miss Julia Shepley has brown hair and eyes, and is tall and well formed.

Miss Maggie Lionberger is a small blonde. She has been "out" several seasons.

Miss Lulu Hopkins is a petite blonde, full of life and vivacity and very popular.

Miss Cora Stannard is a medium-sized blonde. She made her debut last winter.

Miss Mamie Jewett is a petite blonde. She is a talented lady and agreeable in character.

Miss Mary Lionberger is small in stature and inclined to be blonde. She is very quiet in manner.

Miss Florence Hayward is of medium height and is not pronounced in type. She is very popular.

Miss Annie McKinney is a brilliant brunette and the younger set of gentlemen are "dead gone" on her.

Miss Octavia Dix is a petite blonde, vivacious, sparkling and lively. The gentlemen are her warm admirers.

Miss Farrish is unpronounced in type. She is a lady of many accomplishments, and is a splendid linguist.

Miss Fanny Samuel is a blonde. This is her first season. She is pretty, dresses nicely and is much admired.

Miss Adele Picot is a brunette who "came out" last winter. She has Grecian features and is well formed.

Miss Chouteau is a representative of one of the oldest families. She is dark in complexion and small in stature.

Miss Julia Waterman, of Union avenue, is a brunette. With the University Club set she is a popular favorite.

Miss Jessie Orr is a tall, slender brunette with a charming figure. The gentlemen admire her exceedingly.

Miss Julia Hargadine "came out" last winter. She is a very pleasant young lady, and is much liked in society.

Miss Mamie Tutt is a tall, slender blonde. She is the daughter of Mr. Dent G. Tutt. In society she is very popular.

Miss Mollie Blaine is a large blonde. In manner she is rather dignified, but she is very popular with the gentlemen.

Miss Mollie Kennard is a large, handsome blonde. She wears elegant dresses and is particular in her preferences.

Miss Ella Clendenin is small in stature, quiet and amiable in disposition. She is a member of the Shakspeare Club.

Miss Gregory is a small brunette. She has a pleasant, agreeable manner, and is also a member of the Shakspeare Club.

Miss Sallie McPheeters is a tall, handsome brunette. She "came out" last season. She is a member of the Shakspeare Club.

Miss Mollie Tansey is neither of the blonde nor of the brunette type. She is of medium size and very amiable in disposition.

Miss Sturgeon is a small brunette, with large, lustrous eyes, which she can use with telling effect. Vivacity is her distinguishing trait.

Miss Lizzie Simon is a prominent member of the Cooking Club. She is a large brunette, rather heavy in figure, but withal graceful.

Miss Maria Benton is of medium stature, and has a fine figure. Her hair is brown. She has a decided penchant for amateur theatricals.

Miss Belle Tracy is just entering society. She is rather inclined to the blonde type. She is a sweet-looking girl, and is sure to be popular.

Miss Carrie Carr, the daughter of Dabney Carr, has brown hair and inclined to the blonde type. By the gentlemen she is much liked.

Miss Faneta Hayward "came out" last season. She is a very stylish blonde, of a lively disposition, and is as popular as her sister.

Miss Maggie Wilson is neither blonde nor brunette. She has numerous admirers and is exceedingly agreeable and pleasant in disposition.

Miss Ella Woodburn, who "comes out" this season, is a brunette of medium height. She dresses in excellent taste, and is very pretty.

Miss Sadie Knox is a fascinating blonde of medium stature. She is exceedingly stylish, pleasant in disposition, and is a general favorite.

Miss Julia Maffitt is a large brunette, and a scion af one of the old families. She belongs to the ultra-fashionable set, and is an elegant dresser.

Miss Nellie Pettes is a golden-haired beauty of the blonde type. She is pleasing and fascinating, and those who know her admire her greatly.

Miss Maggie Garrison, daughter of D. R. Garrison, is a lively, vivacious blonde, elegantly formed and very popular with the gentlemen.

Miss Laura Richardson is a very large, fine-looking lady, not pronounced in type, but inclined to the brunette. She is now in Philadelphia.

Miss Julia Tyler is a small brunette, with very handsome features. She is quite an actress, and has a decided inclination for theatricals.

Miss Carrie Ferguson is a tall, shapely lady, with dark hair and eyes. She has brilliant qualities, and her likings are more particular than general.

Miss Dixie Thaw is not pronounced. She has a beautiful face and dresses with much style. She is one of the fairest of St. Louis' belles.

Miss Cherrie Bent, the daughter of Capt. Silas Bent, "came out" last winter. She is a brunette, rather small in stature, and dresses in elegant taste.

Miss Ruth O'Fallon is neither a blonde nor brunette. She is slender and petite and has a sweet expression. She is a member of the Shakspeare Club.

Miss Lulu Scott, who has just returned from Europe with her mother, will make her debut in society this season. She is a blonde, and has an elegant figure.

Miss Jennie Kelsey is a very pretty brunette, with flashing black eyes. She passes her time between Columbus, O., and this city. She is a general favorite.

Miss Lulu Papin is a petite brunette—rather reserved in disposition, but amiable. She does not go out much, but her friends greatly admire her.

Miss Mary Lee, the step-daughter of Dwight Durkee, is a blonde of medium size. She has been in society several seasons. She is amiable and pleasant.

Miss Fanny McLaren is a graceful blonde, of medium height. In figure she is not slender, but well proportioned. She displays much elegance in dressing.

Miss Carrie Green is a well-known society lady, and very popular. She is undecided, being neither fair nor dark. She is a member of the Shakspeare Club.

Miss Fanny Wickham is the daughter of Judge Wickham, and "came out" last winter. She is a very pretty blonde—indeed, one of the prettiest in St. Louis.

Miss Mildred Glover, the daughter of Samuel T. Glover, is a very charming, pleasant blonde, rather small in stature. With the gentlemen she is quite a favorite.

Miss Nannie Johnson is a large, portly, fine-looking lady, greatly resembling her mother, who was a Miss Lucas. She has brown tresses. She "came out" last season.

Miss Alice Cohen, formerly a New Orleans belle, is a pronounced brunette, small and plump in proportion, but with a good figure. She literally took the "boys" by storm.

Miss Hattie Johnson, the daughter of Dr. J. B. Johnson, is a tall, slender brunette. She is unobtrusive in disposition and quiet in manner. She dresses always a la mode.

Miss Lansing is neither a pronounced blonde nor brunette. She is of medium height, nice looking, a rather stylish manner and very popular with her set of friends.

Miss Yeatman is a brilliant brunette of medium size, quick, bright and coquettish in character. Last season was her first in society, and she attained popularity at once.

Miss Lena Newman, the daughter of Mr. Socrates Newman, is a rather tall and slender blonde. She has just returned from Europe and will make her debut this winter.

Miss Aurelia Mulhall is a tall blonde, with an elegant figure. Last winter was her first season. She dresses with exquisite taste and has a penchant for military gentlemen.

Miss Nellie Drury is neither a decided blonde nor brunette. She has just made her debut in society. Keokuk is one of her favorite resorts, which she is constantly visiting.

Miss Boisliniere is a daughter of Dr. Boisliniere. She is a medium-sized brunette. In style she is bright and lively, and in disposition amiable. She is quite a favorite in society.

Miss Burdie Sharp, the daughter of the late F.C. Sharp, has been in morning for some time, but will appear again in society this season. She has a good figure and is of medium height.

Miss Annie Sands is a niece of Mrs. John J. Roe and resides at Compton Hill. In form she is petite and a blonde. She is reported to have her favorites among her gentleman admirers.

Miss Julia Ticknor, daughter of the well-known clothing merchant, is a decided blonde. In figure she is heavy, but she is charmingly bright and vivacious in society.

Miss Mina Bredell is petite in stature, with brown hair. She belongs to neither of the two decided types of beauty. She has a sweet expression and has only just "come out" in society.

Miss Lackland is the daughter of R. J. Lackland of Lucas Place. She has lately returned from Europe. It type she is a small blonde. She dresses both tastefully and fashionably.

Lottie Berkley, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Berkley, is a petite blonde. She has a musical taste and leads the choir at St. Peter's Church. She led the chorus in the Amateur Pinafore.

Miss Eads, the daughter of Capt. J. B. Eads, is one of the best known society ladies in town. She is a large blonde with a magnificent presence, and dresses richly and artistically.

Miss Grace Allen, the daughter of Gerard, has a rather quiet, dignified manner, but withal lively and amiable. She is neither a blonde nor brunette. She is a strictly fashionable lady.

Miss Fanny Douglass is a daughter of the late John T. Douglass. She is a small brunette and sparkling and lively in style. She also has just made her debut and has made quite a hit.

Miss Laura Doan is a decided brunette. She has been "out" two seasons, and her popularity with the gentlemen is great. She officiated as bridesmaid at the Bridge-Chapman wedding.

Miss Maggie Van Studdiford is a member of the Shakspeare Club. She is not quite a decided blonde, but has light hair. She is one of the ladies of society, and has been "out" several seasons.

Miss Nellie Schuyler, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, has been "out" a couple of seasons. She is a brunette and somewhat given to amateur theatricals. She is very sociable and affable.

Miss Ida Taylor, the daughter of George R. Taylor, of Lucas place, is tall and dark. She possesses brilliant accomplishments and is a favorite with the more sedate gentlemen. Her attire is faultlessly elegant.

Miss Susie Norvell is a tall, finely-formed blonde, with dark eyes. She is a daughter of the Sunny South, and has all the coquetry and vivacity of the Southern ladies.

Miss Susie Slayback, daughter of Col. A. W. Slayback, made her debut in society last winter. She is neither blonde nor brunette, but inclined to the blonde type. She dresses tastefully and has an elegant figure.

Miss Carrie Garrison, the daughter of Oliver Garrison, general manager of the Pacific Road, is a tall, stylish lady. She is a fascinating brunette with dark mischievous eyes and glossy tresses. Her costumes are elegant.

Miss Mary McCreery is a brunette and has been "out" several seasons. She is a member of the Shakspeare Club. She dresses very stylishly, is rather demure and retiring in disposition, but at the same time very pleasing.

Miss Allie Barney, the daughter of Mr. Charles Barney, is a decided brunette of medium size. She "came out" last season, and is a society favorite. She has excellent taste about dress and is always faultlessly attired.

Miss Edith Hendel is a small brunette, with sparkling black eyes. She is pleasant and amiable, and, consequently, much liked. There is nothing dull or tedious about her, but she is witty, ready and bright at all times.

Miss Cora Baker, the second Queen of Love and Beauty, is a comparative stranger in St. Louis society. She took the gentlemen by storm. In character she is witty, talkative and vivacious, with a charming dash of coquetry.

Miss Estelle Dickson is a daughter of the late Chas. K. Dickson, and a sister of Mrs. Julia S. Walsh. She debuted last winter. She has a dignified but pleasant manner and is a small brunette.

Miss Lou Espenschied is a sister-in-law of Mayor Overstolz. She is a very large blonde. She has an imposing, striking appearance, and her costumes are always rich and varied. At a party or theater she is the cynosure of all eyes.

Miss Laura January, although residing at Ferguson Station, is considered a city belle. She was the first Queen of Love and Beauty. The is nearly a blonde. She is very sociable and amiable in character, and much thought of by the gentlemen.

Miss Sallie Blaine is a large, tall, well-shaped blonde. Amongst the ultra-fashionables she is a great favorite and receives no little attention. She has bright blue eyes and dresses elegantly. The University Club boys are amongst her warmest admirers.

Miss Annie Day, daughter of Mr. F. O. Day, is a petite brunette. She is without exception one of the most elegantly dressed maidens in the Future Great. She has a mercurial, happy disposition, and there is a sparkle and dash about her that is very taking.

Miss Nellie Talmadge, a daughter of Superintendent Talmadge, is a medium-sized blonde, rather dignified in demeanor. She is subdued and quiet in behavior, not at all vivacious. She is, however, very popular. She is a connoisseur of costumes, and dresses *comme il faut*.

Miss Dorcas Carr will make her debut in society this winter. She is a brunette of small proportions, with much vivacity. Her costumes are always of the latest style, and she is altogether exceedingly fashionable. She is a member of the Shakspeare Club.

Miss Adele Morrison, who has just made her debut into society, is the daughter of Col. Don Morrison. She is very handsome and may be called a blonde. She dresses with much elegance and is an accomplished maiden. She holds a levee for her gentlemen friends every Saturday evening.

Miss Dellie Powell is a very popular lady and has numerous friends. She is very handsome, decidedly one of the prettiest maidens in town. Last winter she did not appear in society on account of a death in the family. She is a brunette, with dark eyes, of medium height and shapely in form.

Miss Julia Vallee, of Lucas Place, is the daughter of Amadee Vallee. She is a small brunette, and is an elegant figure. Miss Vallee is petite in stature, with dark brown hair and eyes. She is almost a brunette. She is vivacious and sprightly in disposition. She made her debut last winter. She has quite captured the gentlemen.

Miss Nellie Haseltine, the daughter of W. B. Haseltine, the leather merchant, has been styled the Belle of St. Louis, and rumor once allied her with Tilden. She is a blonde and possesses classic features. Her eyes are blue and her hair is light brown with an almost golden tint. In her dress she combines both elegance and style, and has the reputation of being a good conversationalist. With the ladies she is as popular as with the gentlemen, and it is needless to remark that the latter pay her considerable attention.

Temperance Meeting.

The ninteenth series of Gospel Temperance Meetings, conducted by P. D. Cordell, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, in the spacious rooms of the St. Louis Sanitarium. Rev. E. M. Birnds, of the Eight street M. E. Church, Rev. W. W. Polk, President Mechanics' Exchange, Rev. S. Layton, of Chicago, T. J. Fisgy, of the Union Stock Yards and Archie Carr, deputy City Marshal, will address the audience. J. K. Sutten and Miss Lillie Ingals will preside at the organ and the Sanitarium choir will render music. Several young ladies and gentlemen will give temperance readings and sing salver. The occasion will be equally as interesting as those formerly held in same place. Sunday afternoon week the Gospel Temperance meetings will be held either at De Bar's Theater or Mercantile Library Hall.

SORGHUM.

A New Avenue of Wealth for the Northwest.

Sugar and Syrups Made as Far North as Minnesota.

Commissioner Le Duc's Experience Among the Growers.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Gen. William G. Le Due, Commissioner of Agriculture, returned yesterday from his trip to the northward in quest of sorghum sugar according to the new and improved method of manufacture, and gracefully yielded to a Tribune reporter's request last evening to give the results of his observations. The General's head is full of the subject, for he has been devoting his attention to it with little relaxation for two or three years, and for this reason it was necessary to ask but few questions to fully draw him out.

"I started on an inspection tour," said he, by way of opening the subject, "through different portions of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, to encourage the believers in the theory that sugar could be made from sorghum, or, in other words, that we can make our own sugar, and to convert the unbelievers in that theory. To do this, I determined to make an examination of the different sugar-boiling establishments, so far as practicable, in the different States I have named, and to inform myself as to the condition of the industry."

"And the result?"

"As the result of my tour of inspection, I am satisfied that the industry is one which may be said to be fairly established, for I have found persons engaged in making syrups and sugars in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The fact is, we are making sugar to-day, as well as syrup, from Texas to the White-Earth Agency, in Northern Minnesota. The sugar you see before you (a yellow sample, which tasted for all the world like any good sample of grocery sugar, and which, the General said, was a first-class pure article) is manufactured by a farmer by the name of C. W. Schwartz at Edwardsville, Ill. He has a country factory, or mill, with which he serves this year from seventy to eighty customers, the neighboring farmers bringing in their sorghum stocks to be

MANUFACTURED INTO SYRUP

or sugar for half the product. This season he has made 2,000 pounds of this sugar—or had, up to the time I was there—and still has cane enough to work until Christmas. I simply give you this instance as one of many who are engaged in the same business and in the same way. Mr. Schwartz is a practiced sorghum boiler, having been engaged in the business since the first introduction of the plant into this country, but not having attempted to make sugar until within the past two years. He has made it from both corn-stocks and sorghum with success. Among the early and constant sugar-boilers are Messrs. Henry & Miller, the former residing near Morristown, Minnesota, and the latter near Dundas, Minnesota. Both are old and practical sugar-boilers, and are now engaged in making sugar from the variety of cane known as the "Early Amber Seed," distributed by the Department of Agriculture for the past two years. Mr. Henry has, thus far, made 4,175 gallons of dense syrup, and very much of this will granulate into sugar. He had fifteen barrels left from last year, from which he drew samples in my presence that were good mush sugar, and would, under the action of the "centrifugal," turn out an excellent quality of brown sugar. Mr. H. F. Aldrich, of Morristown, is also engaged in the manufacture of sugar not far from Mr. Kenny's, and he had some 2,500 gallons. Part of this had granulated readily.

"How much per acre do these gentlemen get?"

"The average per acre of gallons of syrup I cannot give you exactly, but I have a memorandum of the yield for three-fourths of an acre worked up by Mr. Aldrich, which shows that it produced 194 gallons, and this also granulated and furnished a good sample of sugar. The yield per acre varies, of course, with cultivation, soil, and the time of cutting, and other circumstances attending agricultural operations."

"What is the cost of the ordinary apparatus that is used by the farmers in these operations?"

"It will vary from $250 to $500 for horse-power; $250 will cover perhaps the cost of the machinery. Steam power is usually furnished by some farm engine which is either owned by the manufacturer or rented for the occasion—in some instances the second-hand farm engines, which cost from $400 to $600. There is one item of profit in the manufacture, of sorghum which does not usually receive the attention which it merits, and that is the manufacture of an excellent article of vinegar. It takes about a year to make good vinegar from sorghum skimmings and refuse, and it makes an excellent article, which brings at wholesale twenty-five cents a gallon, and some of the manufacturers whom I visited declared that this is more profitable than the making of syrup."

"And it is a pure article?"

"It is absolutely pure vinegar—a really excellent article. At Faribault, Minn., there is a refinery, or rather a mill built for the purpose of receiving the ordinary syrups of the country and making them into a finer quality of syrup or sugar than can by made by the farmers with their more simple and less expensive machinery. This refinery was hurriedly built and put in operation, but it was

DOING EXCELLENT WORK,

running chiefly on syrups, because they were more profitable at the price obtained—50 cents per gallon—than sugars. The intention is, however, to run out sugar or syrups as the market may demand."

"Is the demand sufficient to absorb this product?"

"Why, bless you, the people of the United States demand as a yearly supply of sugar 1,750,000,000 pounds, 875,000 tons, and this will be more than doubled when sugars are made at home and made cheaply, as they will be under the new regime. The people of England use some sixty pounds per capita of sweets. It is true that all this does not go into the family use. But our own people would use more than double the amount now consumed could they obtain it cheaply and as home product. The increased consumption of sugar will decrease the consumption of meats as well as other foods, which will leave us more for export, and be better, in a sanitary point of view, for our children, and the people of the country generally. I know very well the fattening properties of the old, crude sorghum syrups, and the new and more pleasant syrup made from the same plant will be no less agreeable or less valuable as an article of food for the people."

"You spoke of an Agency in Northern Minnesota where the new process was in operation."

"O, yes. I sent some of the seed of the sorghum to Mr. Ruffee, the intelligent and active Indian Agent of the Chippewas at White Earth Agency, in Northern Minnesota. He obtained a further supply of the seed from St. Paul, and planted it, and has successfully grown, ripened, and made excellent syrup—166 gallons to the acre this season. He informed me that as a

CIVILIZING AGENT FOR THE INDIANS,

there is nothing which exceeds the production of sugar. The Indians are immoderately fond of it, and will work to produce it when they would work for nothing else. It is well to note this important fact—that the "Early Amber Cane" seed distributed by the Department for the past two years has grown and ripened in Northern Minnesota. The same cane has produced two crops from one sowing in Texas, and I know that we are making sugar from Texas to the White Earth Agency in the Mississippi Valley from the juice of this kind of sorghum."

"What amount per acre did Maj. Ruffee obtain from this cultivation of the plant by the Indians in their rude way?"

"He informed me that he had induced the Indians to plant in all twenty-five acres, and from these he had succeeded in obtaining an average of 166 gallons of dense syrup—that is, syrup weighing twelve and a half pounds per gallon—to the acre. This is not an unusual yield by any means, considering the soil at White Earth Agency, which is exceedingly fine and new: but, taking into consideration the fact that it is cultivated by Indians, and that the season is short, it is well worthy of note."

"Did you find them making sugar in Wisconsin on your return?"

"Yes. There are several establishments in Wisconsin which are doing a successful business, and are making

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS

of syrup. There is one at Hudson, and one near River Falls.

"What, if anything, did you find in Northern Illinois?"

"The most interesting, and, indeed, the most important point at this time, is the manufactory at Crystal Lake, of Russell & Co. This is an old pickle factory, with its boilers, engines, and machinery, which has been converted into a sugar factory, and is now in successful operation, as one may see by visiting it any day. The crop of sorghum in the northern part of Illinois was injured materially by the early frosts in September. This was very discouraging, but Mr. Russell prosecuted his work with energy and with great success. When I tell you that on my visit yesterday he had two cars backed up to his mill, one of which he was preparing to load with barreled sugar of the first quality and ship to Chicago, I state a fact, whose signifiance can be appreciated only by those who have given the subject much attention. This car will be followed by other shipments as fast as the sugar can be made. He has, as the miners say, 'in sight' 42,000 pounds, some of which is in barrels and more is ready to put in the centrifugal."

"Are you satisfied, General, from your examination of the industry, that it will be a success?"

"I am entirely satisfied. The results have exceeded my expectations, and I more firmly than ever believe that the prophecy made two years ago—that inside of six years we would make our own sugars—will be fulfilled to the letter. There is an end to the reign of glucose and its kindred."

The General will leave Chicago to-night for Washington, stopping on his way at Pittsburg, where he continues his inspection.

Commercial Incidents of the War.

The present fever speculation and boom in prices recalls some of the commercial incidents which occurred during "the wah."

It is related of Mr. X——, a large paper dealer, that just as he was leaving New York for Boston he received a telegram informing him of a sharp decline in rags, and as he had a heavy stock of them on hand, he got aboard the train with an equally heavy heart, but soon after the train pulled out his eye lighted on another paper manufacturer, and his active brain at once conceived a plan of relief from his burden.

It was not long before the two manufacturers were in busy conversation, and not long before the American instinct turned the talk into trade channels, and X—— was asked by the other what he would sell rags for, to which he carelessly responded that as he was pretty well stocked he would shade prices for a round lot—naming the whole amount he had on hand—and sell for so much a pound. Here his friend thought that he saw a chance of cheaply acquiring the reputation of being able to handle a "big lot," and he boldly responded that he would give a few cents less per pound and "take the lot."

"Sold!" said X—— promptly, and jumped up and left the car and his astonished friend as the train rolled into Springfield.

The purchaser, supposing that X—— had darted out to avail himself of the "five minutes for refreshment," waited patiently for his return and for a chance to draw out of the trade. Time sped on and finally the train started and still X—— did not appear, and his friend, looking at the missing man's hat and handbag calmly reposing in the rack above him, forgot his big purchase in sympathy for the unfortunate who had been left behind.

Meantime the Wily X—— had run from the train to the nearest hat store in Springfield, bought another hat and took the train back to New York, and while his friend was gazing at his hat and bag and regretting his being left, he was busy shipping rags and sending invoices to the rival mill at South H——.

The proprietor of said mill arrived in Boston, dined well, visited the theater and next day started for his mill, where he got the news from New York of a heavy fall in rags, and at the same time began to receive rags and invoices in a perfect cloud from X——.

When they next met he approached X—— in unmeasured terms for cheating him by leaving his hat and bag behind in the train, saying he expected to "talk the trade over," but was obliged to confess that he had made a bonafide offer and been taken up, though to this day he says he was "taken in" too.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The New Bishop of Jerusalem.

[From the New York Times.]

The recently concecrated Bishop of Jerusalem is the only son of the late John Barclay, Esq., of Mourne Lodge, County Tyrone, Ireland. When a mere child, young Barclay showed an extraordinary interest in the conversion of the Jews, although he had never seen in his youthful days one of that wonderful race. He often said to his parents, "When I am a man I will be a clergyman, and preach to the Jews, and try and convince them that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah;" and he kept his promise. After graduating from one of the universities he was ordained to the sacred ministry, and commenced his labors among the Israelites. So successful was he in his work of love that he was appointed Superintendent of the Church of England Missions to the Jews on the continent. Afterward he succeeded to the incumbency of Christ Church, Jerusalem. In the Holy City he had the opportunity of becoming a great Oriental scholar. At the end of a ten-years laborious pastorate in Jerusalem, he resigned and returned to England. For some time he had charge of the old Church at St. Margaret's, Westminster. In London he became acquainted with Mr. Gladstone, Lord Shaftsbury and Beaconsfield and the late Lord-Chancellor. On the death of Bishop Globat, Dr. Barclay was recommended to the Queen for the vacant Bishopric of Jerusalem, and all the aspirations of the North of Ireland lad have been thus wonderfully fulfilled. The Rev. Robert J. Walker, of the Floating Episcopal Church, New York, and Bishop Barclay are first cousins, but they have not looked on each other's faces for more than forty years.

A Poet's Two Wives.

"Jerome," the New York correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, informs an anxious world that in February last Joaquin Miller was married to Miss Mamie, one of four daughters of the late William Leland, of New York. The marriage has been kept secret, owing, it is said, to Mr. Miller's sensitiveness regarding newspaper remarks, though we suspect the continued existence of the gentle Minnie Myrtle Miller, Joaquin's ex-wife, and from whom he is legally free, has something to do with it. Mr. Miller denies the story and says it is "d— nonsense"—we quote his exact poetry, adding that the newspapers will chronicle his cremation before his marriage. We believe, nevertheless, that the first Mrs. Miller will start for the East next week, with her arm akimbo and blood in her eye; and we therefore hasten to tender Mr. Miller our sincere congratulations, hoping they will not reach their destination too late.—[Buffalo Express.

Happy France.

France is a happy country. While every other nation in Europe is bemoaning over deficits and financial difficulties, her revenue is pouring in and exceeding the estimates by large sums. The returns for the month of September have just been made up and they show that the receipts exceed the estimates by 14,000,000 francs. The total sum received during the first nine months of the present year exceeds the estimates by 108,000,000 francs. So that if France continues to progress financially during the next quarter of 1879 in the same ratio that she has done during the past three quarters, at the end she will find herself the possessor of a surplus of between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 — a sum nearly as large as the deficit which Lord Beaconsfield's Government have created for their successors to wipe off.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

A Marion county farmer reports the loss of thirty-two cattle, last week, from milk sickness.

More than twice as many acres of wheat have been sown in Edgar county this fall as ever before.

The Grayville Independent claims that Grayville is the best wheat market in Southern Illinois.

There are $940,745 on deposit in the banks of Rockford. Deposits in Elgin banks amount to $451,116 74.

M. N. Price, of the Jacksonville Courier, was knocked down by highwaymen in that city and robbed of a watch, a small sum of money and various other articles.

Bloomington doctors now have hopes of the recovery of the daughter and son of William Hogg, shot by their father in the phrenzy that preceded his own suicide.

Central Illinois raises not over two-thirds the cattle it did five years ago. In the production of hogs we remain about stationary; but the amount of corn raised is larger than ever, owing to drainage and a better system of culture.

John Thornton, who created such a sensation in Rapids City, Rock Island county, a few weeks ago, by shooting at his wife, and who has been languishing in jail ever since, has furnished the required bonds, and it is now rumored that his wife will not appear against him.

John Craig, Inspector of Coal Mines in Macoupin county, reports fifteen mines in operation in that county, employing 394 men, producing annually 3,719,977 bushels, with a capital of $190,500. The deepest is at Mount Olive—430 feet; the shallowest, 35 feet, at Davis' Gin Pit, Chesterfield. Average thickness of coal, six and a half feet.

The Presbyterians at Lockhart are attempting to raise funds for furnishing their new church.

A DAY AT FORT WHIPPLE.

The Place Where Old Probs. Educates His Assistants.

How the Service Has Grown in the Last Few Years—The Mystery of Signal Telegraphy.

[From the Washington Post.]

One of the pleasant suburbs of Washington is Fort Whipple. There must be a good deal in a name, after all, for here is a fort that does not "frown" or "bristle with guns," or indulge in any other of the customary attitudes of military institutions, and yet the glamour of martial glory is over it all. Fort Whipple has something better to do than to frown. Beautiful for situation, it has in its own right such a wealth of magnificent scenery, and such pleasant immediate surroundings; it is alive with such a flutter of flags and beating of drums and blare of bugles, that the Post reporter who stormed the works the other day found these well worth occupation. The training school of the United States Signal Service is here. The officer in charge was willing to answer questions and to explain the methods of training.

"How do you begin?" questioned the reporter.

"By putting the men at once in the field. They drill, receive instructions in military signaling and telegraphy; they learn the signal service duties by actual work in the field for two months when they first come here. Then they take up a regular course of study, including meteorology, electricity and all branches which are necessary to fit them for their work. They learn to telegraph fifteen words a minute. With the book course they still continue the field practice."

"And how long are they here?"

"That depends on their proficiency, which is tested by examinations. After leaving here they have a year of duty as assistants at stations. Later they come here again for instruction in the higher branches, and are again examined and tested by practice before being intrusted with the management of stations."

"How many men are under instruction here now?"

"Thirty. As the men are constantly coming and going, the number is always varying."

"And how many in the entire Signal Service?"

"Of the enlisted force, 150 Sergeants, thirty Corporals and 270 privates. By a recent decision, two Sergeants are each year appointed Second Lieutenants, and the stimulus of possible promotion has its usual good effect."

"Are there many applications?"

"The lists are crowded. And the service, with its yearly increasing importance, and its chances for achieving distinction, is attracting the best class of citizens. Last year the number of officers under instruction here was three; the number of enlisted men under instruction for promotion was eighteen, and thirteen of them passed and were assigned to stations. Ninety-nine men were under instruction for the position of first-class privates, assistants to observers; sixty-two passed and were stationed, two discharged at their own request, and at the end of the year thirty-one were still under instruction. If you want to see what you would see at any signal station in the United States, we will go up into the instrument shelter," up on the roof in a little square room inclosed by blinds. Through the open slats the air comes freely, but the force of the wind is broken, and the glare of sunshine and heat shut out. In the quiet half-light of this shelter hang the instruments—the barometer, the dry and wet-bulb thermometers, which three times every day are read, and whose records make up the telegraphic reports which are transmitted to the central office. You go outside and look down at Washington, which from this height looks a very stale, flat and unprofitable place.

"How far away do the signal parties go?"

"Various distances; eight miles, forty miles. You see Bald Mountain way out there on the horizon? Look through the glass. That is forty miles away. We frequently go to that point. When we go over beyond the Capitol, the heated air rising from the dome is a great annoyance, often putting a stop to observations altogether."

Up on the roof were a weather-vane and the anemometer, whose restless revolutions were registered in the room below. Fort Whipple has an ordnance shed for the protection of Gatling guns and arms and a brick magazine for the safe storage of ammunition, signal shells and pyrotechnics, for in their spare moments the men make experiments with shells charged with gun-cotton and other interesting explosives. They learn to maneuver with field telegraph trains, and they have a practice telegraph line forty miles long. On a field line eight miles long between the fort and the town office, different forms of telephone are tested.

"And with what do you signal besides flags?"

"Torches and the heliograph. We use the sun-flashes in the same way that the English did, you remember, in the Zulu war."

And the heliograph was kindly brought out for practical illustration. It is an innocent-looking little affair, standing on three legs, and with a little mirror at the top, about five inches in diameter. In the center of the mirror is a small hole, and through this the instrument is "sighted" and the sun-flash thrown wherever it is desired. Suppose, just to satisfy a laudable curiosity on your part, it is thrown in your face. It is blinding, dazzling—it makes you feel like a Zulu. You wonder if some one was not fooling with a heliograph around Saul of Sarons.

The American Signal Service has been organized seven years. It covers the Western Continent like a net-work. Congress wisely increases the appropriation, and it throws out an extra cable down toward the West India islands and lies in wait there for the cyclones that come that way. Communication with this locality has been very troublesome and costly. The deep sea damsels who run the submarine telegraph are inattentive, or some other cause is accountable for frequent defects in the cable which make the reports uncertain. The great interior plateau west of the Mississippi, the enchanted land where the English family Robinson lived, has also been an unmanageable piece of property. The barometrical readings made in this region lose part of their value, from the difficulty of reduction to the hypothetical readings at the sea level. Here are established "sunset stations." Exactly at sunset and for thirty minutes thereafter, the man on duty gazes out into the west. He sees the "visions of silver palaces built about the horizon." If he were an artist, he would imprison it on canvas. Through the poet's heart it would beat out in rhyme. Being simply a signal service man on duty, he limits himself to an arrangement in black and white and writes down on "Form Y," in the column for that date, "fair-weather sunset," "doubtful-weather sunset," or "foul-weather sunset." So that all that glory of the heaven simmers down at last to a bit of common paper, a stylus and a cipher dispatch; for all weather reports are transmitted in cipher dispatches. For example: "Fetterman, dimly, calver, fiddle, festive, rebuke." Which being translated reads as follows: "Station, Fetterman; sunset doubtful; direction of wind, south; amount of clouds in fourths, three-fourths; barometer, 24.45; dry-bulb thermometer, forty-four degrees; wet-bulb thermometer, thirty-three degrees; amount of rain-fall since last report, .85 inches."

The Signal Service Report is a very fascinating piece of literature. Here are recorded not only the progress of storms and tornadoes and the great tidal waves of heat and cold, but all the whims and vagaries of nature. All the phenomenal newspaper stories which you have only half believed appear here as facts in good and regular standing. Nothing has escaped it, and one is reminded of Heimdall, the never sleeping watchman of the heavens in the old Norse mythology, who could hear the grass grow at the farthest end of the world. Here are recorded the rainbows that have appeared without rain; the auroras and halos that have differed from the ordinary halos; marsa-fires, meteors and earthquakes; the first coming of the robin, and the positive farewell performance of the katydid. It is recorded that the "frogs were singing at Milford, Indiana., from the 15th to the 22d." As though they were prime donne. The Signal Service exchange tri-daily reports with Canada, and since the Vienna Meteorological Congress of 1873 a plan of international co-operation has been in operation, which gives observations from all parts of the Northern hemisphere. As soon as the naval departments of the different powers—those of the United States and Portugal only having thus far assisted in the work—co-operate in making the marine report more accurate and complete, those observations will practically cover the Northern hemisphere.

A Rural Monarchist.

[Stockbridge (Mass.) Letter to Boston Herald.]

Seated on an inverted bushel basket, in his orchard, was an elderly farmer munching a rosy apple and surveying the stranger at his gate with that inimitably suspicious inhospitality which characterizes our average New England farmer, who never invites you inside the fence until he has mentally determined whether you "be a tramp, a lightnin'-rod agent, or a 'spishus character'" of some sort. You enter into a verbal fencing with the 'Squire, and, when he is thawed a little, politics are discussed. "I'm a R'publikin," he says, and adds: "We hev hed 'nuff of killin' R'publikins daoun South. I've bin readin' 'baout them fellers thet murdered Jedge Chissum, 'en I guess as haow them chaps needs another dose of Gineral Grant."

"What! You a Grant man?"

"Well, I am. Grant an' Ben Butler knew haow to handle them Southern fellers. I'd rather see Grant King then hev enny more Presidents like Hayes!" "Grant for King" is a pretty stiff dose of Grantism. I had heard cotton planters, with broad acres and many "niggers," sigh for a monarchy, even if it had to be Grant to "preserve order and the *statu quo*," but it was a new experience to hear a Yankee farmer, on a Berkshire mountain side, declare for a monarchy. But, is it so strange? Here amid these Berkshire hills brightly burned the blue lights of the old Federalism. These ancient villages saw Tom Jefferson burned in effigy on his election to the Presidency. They saw clergymen, grave and reverend, wear a mourning badge because of the same event. In the New England character, despite its frequent out-cropping of radicalism, there is a strong basis of conservatism, inherited from the roast beef fed Johnny Bulls who made up the Mayflower's passenger list. English exclusiveness is in the blood, and shows itself even among democratic farmers when they speak frankly about "foreigners."

A TAXED PEOPLE.

The British Debt and Cost of Army and Navy—How the John Bulls are Bled.

[York (Eng.) Letter to the Philadelphia Press.]

The estimate of appropriations asked for the army for this year by the Conservative administration was over $75,000,000. This sum has already been exceeded, it is believed, by about thirty-three per cent, making the cost of the army this year $100,000,000 or over. And this is cheap for Europe, for the English army is a small one when compared with the Continental masses of legions. In France the military burden is worse, and in Germany it is appalling.

The amount asked for the English navy for the current year is £10,860,910—nearly $55,000,000. This one sum of naval cost is more than our entire "civil service and miscellaneous" expenditure for 1878—more than the whole actual expenses of our entire Government, less the war, navy, Indian, pension and public debt interest accounts. Or, I can contrast the figures in another way, the cost of the army and navy to England for this year is equal to all our current expenses of all kinds last year, saving the item of interest on the public debt.

The final proof, however, in the comparative burden of government will be found in the public debts of the two countries. It is they which represent the sum of costs and the weight. Here the contrast is sharp—our national debt is diminishing and England's national debt is £777,781,590, the enormous sum of almost four billions of dollars, and increasing. As a matter of fact, they count it now only by the interest, which in 1878, at their low rates, amounted to £28,412,750. The country has lost all hope of paying off the principal; but that is not the worst—they are not keeping it down, and in that is seen the weight of the burden of the cost of government, which is greater than the people can or will bear. Since 1862, when the interest on the debt was £26,000,000, there has been a steady and gradual rise, sometimes halting for a year or experiencing an inappreciable diminution, it is true, but never holding the gain, until it now stands at over £28,000,000.

And now how is all this met? This is the individual question for our grumblers to confront. The Englishman staggers under taxes of which we happily know nothing at all or very little—a searching income tax to begin with, stamp acts and excise, probate and custom levies. Many of these are of heavy weight when contrasted with ours, even under the pressure of war. The probate of a poor man's will costs two per cent. on the sum proved. A tax answering to our "collateral inheritance" statute lays a levy of 1 per cent on direct or lineal succession, i. e., the passage of property from father to son. When the legatee is farther out than a grand-uncle or aunt this tax rises to 10 per cent. Patents for inventions cost $25 at every step, the final issuing of the patent costing from $250 to $500 in addition. There are pro rata taxes on insurance policies, on every lease, on mortgages, on conveyances, on settlements, on bonds, on covenants and bills of exchange and bank notes. Then there are stamp taxes — tax on every receipt given for a sum over $10: on licenses, on houses, on liquors. An attorney must pay down $250 to the State on his admission as a barrister; a notary public $150 on receiving his commission. You pay $2 50 for the privilege of carrying a gun, and $3 75 for the right to call yourself a servant and hire out as one; a marriage license costs $10 50, and if you want to marry without previous residence in the parish or district the special license costs $150.

This list might be extended almost indefinitely. I only cite a few instances at hand to illustrate the weight of taxation in a well-governed European State, and how it presses in on the individual, annoying, hampering and embarrassing him at every point and turn.

Nailheads.

The true test of the merit of music is its popularity with organ grinders.

It always makes a young man crazy to have his mother propose to buy his clothes for him.

The boarding-house steak is tough in proportion to the diaphanous delicacy of the porcelain.

And now doth the young man buy a high vest, a scarf a yard square, and get out his old shirts for the winter.

Hanlan has not yet stopped in a boat race to say who he expects will be the Democratic candidate in 1880.

The most active man can never resist the temptation of lying on a sumptuous sofa when his time isn't his own.

When a man is kissing a girl he should have a dry clergyman preaching to him in order to make the sensation seem longer.

The lady who smiled over a plate of ice cream at the seaside last summer will shortly use her smiles to garnish roast pork.

When you begin to praise a man for anything he has done you should tell him beforehand that you don't want to borrow any money from him.

The cheapest jewelry is always the kind which is conspicuous by its glitter, even as the most ignorant auctioneer or lightning-rod agent is noted for his silvery eloquence.

It sets a married woman, whose husband is out of town, almost crazy to have a postman rush wildly up to the door, hand out a letter and say: "Can you tell me where Mr. John Jones lives?"

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Slosson-Schaefer.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The billiard match between Slosson and Schaefer was resumed this evening. When the contest ended the score stood: Schaefer, 2,000; Slosson, 1,948.

The Work of Train Wreckers.

ATHENS, O., October 24.—By the malicious misplacement of a switch on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, at Hope Station, several freight cars loaded with wheat were completely wrecked.

On the Warpath.

YANKTON, D. T., October 24.—Fifty-six lodges of Nunnecajou Soux, under Chief Burnt Face, have left the Cheyenne agency and started out on the warpath. Two companies of the Eleventh Infantry are in pursuit.

The Vacant Mission.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Strong efforts are being made by the friends of ex-Secretary Fish to secure for him the English mission. A number of names are under consideration for the place, but no selection has yet been made.

Accused of Criminal Libel.

MILWAUKEE, October 24.—Chief of Police Kennedy, formerly Inspector of the House of Correction, filed a complaint to-day against the Sentinel Company, charging them with criminal libel in consequence of the article which appeared in the Sentinel a day or two ago reflecting severely on the management of the institution.

Death of State Printer Carter.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 24.—Mr. James E. Carter, of the firm of Regan & Carter, proprietors of the Tribune and State Printers, was attacked last Saturday with tonsilitis, and kept his room during the week, but there was no apprehension of its resulting fatally. Last night, while seated in a chair in his room, he was heard to give a moan, and, after breathing once or twice, expired.

The Reunion at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., October 24.—The grand reunion of the veterans was brought to a close yesterday, a sham battle concluding the festivities. The engagement throughout was interesting and pleasing to the large crowd that occupied favorable positions where they gained a fine view of the contest. Towards the close of the battle a serious accident occurred, which may cost the life of one of the participants. By the premature discharge of a twelve-pound gun Mr. William G. Hill, of Belleville, had his right arm badly mangled and the bones of his left arm fractured, and in addition was terribly burned about the face and upper part of the body. Mr. H. Rhein, who was in charge of the vent, was also burned by the explosion.

PENCILINGS.

—The Alfonso marriage is on the full boom.

—An Iowa woman has invented a spankaphone.

—Constant Reader:—No, Pigmalion is not a hog opera.

—A kicking match of men against mules might attract attention.

—General Hancock would be a dangerous man to beat, if the ladies had any say in the matter.

—The marriage market is very dull in England at present. No offers, and bids eagerly taken up.

—Lorne feels as if he were sitting in a private family serious boarding-house, with no fire in the grate.

—"Oh, euphony fellow," as the girl said to the fellow who was talking extra nice to her.—[Marathon Independent.

—Come back, come back, he cried in grief,
All joy has left this sneezer.
Return unto your Highland Chief,
Louiser, O Louiser.

—The Princess Beatrice is engaged to marry the Grand Duke of Baden. Girls who are too particular always take up with a bad 'un at last.

—The New Orleans Picayune says the man who has been brought up on hog and hominy is the man who wants quail on toast when he strikes a hotel.

—To naturalists: Yes, the fact that every tree has its own bark may account for the fact that the wilderness is commonly spoken of as howling.—[Albany Journal.

—A Paris urchin recently tossed a lighted cigarette into a cask of petroleum and then put his eye to the bunghole to watch the effect. It was his last experiment.

—Governess—"Now, Jack, if I were to give twelve pairs to Maude, ten to Edith, and three to you, what would it be?" Jack (aged six)—"It wouldn't be fair.—[Home Journal.

—A good old negro was burned to a crisp, recently, somewhere down in Georgia. The text of the funeral address, oddly enough, was: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

—A lecturer at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, says: "Even a drop of water is a marvel. Viewed under a microscope, it is a ballet." Now we expect lots of fellows who haven't looked at water for ten years will be getting microscopes to see the ballet.

—The would-be fashionable couple will sit out an evening's performance of classical music, feeling all the time that they are intensely bored. A really natural man will say to his equally natural wife, "Let's go, Molly, I'm tired of this twang-twanging." "All right, Jim, so'm I."

—An Albany breach-loading young lady has been awarded $10,000 from a faithless lover who wrote: "And when life's fitful journey is over, darling, hand in hand we will enter the portals of the golden gate." She thought she would try the golden gate before she died, just to see how it felt. The gate money was the attraction.

A Pretty Close Shave.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

About an hour after dark the other night a man passing up Brush street discovered a man lying in the middle of the street, and an examination proved that the stranger was drunk and asleep. He was hauled to the sidewalk, aroused from his stupor, and the citizen said:

"I tell you, old man, you've had a pretty close shave from being run over and killed by some passing vehicle."

"Yes, that's so," replied the inebriate. "I'm glad it's dark. If this thing had happened in daylight you don't know how degraded I should feel. You can go home—I'm going to sleep again."

Curious Things in Germany.

[From the New York Sun.]

Some curious prosecutions are reported from the courts in various parts of Germany. A wealthy and respected shoemaker of Lauteuburg, in West Prussia, suspecting a servant girl of stealing $25, and finding that she would not admit it, hit upon a curious device of putting a steaming hot egg under each of her armpits and tying her arms down over them until the torture made her confess the theft. Then he had her arrested. In the prison the girl begged for something to relieve the pain of the burns, and in that way the method by which her confession had been extorted was revealed. The shoemaker was prosecuted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He appealed, and the Appellate Court made his sentence three years. In Sinzig there was a case analagous to that of Caleb Cushing, who, in Washington, applied to the courts for relief against the barking of a dog that in the night disturbed his studies. In this case it was a young heifer that bellowed at night when hungry, and seems to have been hungry very often. A gentleman in the neighborhood made complaint, and the court adjudged the owner of the animal to be in fault, and sentenced him to pay a fine and stop the bellowing. He denies, however, that this is correct German law, and has appealed. In Berlin a medical university graduate was arraigned for putting up a sign as a practitioner without having passed the supplementary examination prescribed by the State. In Germany this is made a criminal offense, quacks not being allowed to impose upon the public there. The offender was convicted, notwithstanding an ingenious defense. In Pesth, Hungary, Chief Rabbi Stern, in 1873, divorced a Jewish married couple according to the Mosaic law, but the sanction of the civil authorities was not obtained. The parties having remarried, they were prosecuted for bigamy, and the rabbi was arraigned with them, at first as an accessory, but afterward only on a charge of abusing the powers of his rabbinical office. After various vicissitudes, convictions, appeals and reversals, the court of last resort has adjudged the charge of bigamy not proven, but fines all the defendants for violating the statutes. This case awakened much interest and provoked a controversy that has not yet subsided.

New Cunard Steamers.

For many months it has been resolved by the Cunard Company to place at least one new steamship of great size and speed for their passenger and mail service between Liverpool and New York, even considerably outstripping the latest addition to their fleet, the Gallia, in both of these qualities. Fully three months ago Mr. John Burns announced in a semi-public manner that such a vessel was not only contemplated, but that she was actually in model, and Mr. Burns stated that she was to be of about the same length as the recently erected Caledonian Railway bridge over the Clyde at the Broomielaw. Mr. Burns further remarked at the time that the only difficulty was whether she should be built of iron or of steel. On that point opinion has grown in a most decided manner during the past three months. The steamer to which we refer, it is confidently stated this week, will be put in hand shortly; moreover, the order will embrace two vessels instead of one, and about 3,000 tons of steel will be required in each case. Bearing in mind what Mr. John Burns said on the occasion of the launching of the Gallia—namely, that the Cunard Company meant to go ahead and let none outstrip them—we may conclude that the two new vessels which are soon to be proceeded with will be without equals among the great ocean steamships now afloat. Other shipowners are profoundly interested in considering what qualifications must be possesed by the great ocean steamships of the immediate future, and are simply waiting to learn what size is resolved upon for the new ships.—[London Times, October 9.

KANSAS NEWS NOTES.

The coal fields of Osage county are roughly estimated as being twenty miles long and three miles wide. Reduced to acres it would be 38,400.

Rooks county, in Western Kansas, is rapidly filling up. The settlement known as the Chicago settlement from Cook county, Illinois, seems to be prosperous.

A brute named Raumer is under arrest in Barton county for leaving his wife to starve to death, she being bed-ridden. Kind neighbors found the poor woman too late to be of service to her.

The south part of Hutchinson county, Kingman and Pratt is one great wheat field. In many places the wheat entirely covers the ground, and is as far advanced as wheat usually is on the first of March.

The man who possesses a nice, showy fall ulster thinks he knows the reason why the weather continued so insufferably warm.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THREE PAPERS UNITED IN ONE: THE POST, THE DISPATCH, Established 1852. THE STAR.

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN A. DILLON and JOSEPH PULITZER.

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

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INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—For Lake regions, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer, clearer, or partly cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds and falling barometer. For Tennessee and Ohio valley warmer, clear or fair weather, east to south winds and falling barometer. The Tennessee and Savannah rivers will fall slowly.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Joshua Whitcomb.
POPE'S THEATER—Cadets.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—The Dantes.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Performance.

SEVENTEEN thousand one hundred and twenty-nine is the exact plurality of Mr. Foster. His majority is less than 4,000. Not much of a shower after all.

EVEN the Springfield, Mass., Republican is disgusted with Mr. Schurz' asinine policy. Meeker's murder must be charged to the imbecility of the Indian Bureau.

GRANT's last telegram is addressed to E. B. Washburne, and is as follows:

"Will leave here on the night of the 25th; stop two days in Virginia City, and about the same time in the aggregate at other places on the way to Galena. This will land me in Galena about the 6th or 7th of November. On the road I can give the time accurately."

IT begins to look as if the attempt to cover up the rascality of the transfer of the Columbia Life to the Life Association would be a failure. The attempt at secrecy which has been so vigilantly maintained has served no purpose of justice, and no innocent man can be harmed by a disclosure of the truth.

THOSE who attempted to wade through the seven-column reports, in yesterday's morning papers, of the arrest of several alleged counterfeiters must have wondered why there should be such ado about so simple a feat as the arrest. The explanation is, that the reports were furnished, not by the reporters, as they purported to be, but by the detectives, who told the story of their own prowess at full length—and, it is needless to say, did not underestimate their achievement.

THE District Attorney's office now presents that spectacle of a brave man struggling with adversity which is traditionally reputed to be especially pleasing to the immortal gods. Mr. Bliss is individually and simultaneously carrying on a war with the Comptroller of the Currency, the Receiver of the State Bank, and with ex-Senator Henderson, Tom Walsh and Col. George and Col. John Knapp. If he gets away with them all, it will take the shine out of the feat of the infant Hercules when he strangled the serpents.

THE force of fifteen hundred men, says the Republican Milwaukee *Sentinel*, gathered in hot haste from all parts of the country, to punish the rebellious Utes, is to be sent back again. To be sure a guard is to be left at White River Agency, small enough to be easily wiped out by the redskins, should they so desire. The campaign is a good deal like that of the King of France, and

Merritt, with fifteen hundred men,
Marched up the hill, and then marched down again,

by order of the Indian Bureau, at a snug cost to the Government.

BEFORE yielding our unqualified admiration to the detectives who so valorously arrested the alleged counterfeiters, it would be well to say a word about the dangerous and questionable manner in which evidence is manufactured against counterfeiters. The usual way is to go to some poor devil who is suspected, and tempt him with an offer that few of our most respectable citizens would refuse. If he jumps at the chance of making what seems to him a fortune, he becomes at once a desperate counterfeiter. He is arrested at dead of night; the terrible danger incurred in running him in is published at full length in the morning papers, and he is convicted of passing counterfeit money on the evidence of the Government official who tempted him to break the law. This plan has the advantage of providing a constant supply of counterfeiters, and thus keeping the industry from disappearing, which is a good thing for the detectives, for, if there was nobody to carry on the business, the detectives' occupation would be gone; but we think that it would be just as well to change it, and not to prevent the administration of justice to serve the needs of informers and to aid the diffusion of crime.

IN A NUTSHELL.

The Wilmington *Commercial* sums up the case of Senator Bayard's availability thus pithily:

Mr. Bayard can get more Democratic votes in New York than can Mr. Tilden, and in Ohio than can Mr. Thurman, and in every State in which there is a reasonable hope of Democratic success he would have the united support of his party, while it is conceded everywhere that he would get more Republican and Independent votes than any other Democrat would receive. He is the strongest candidate his party can name, and is, we repeat, *all the stronger because he is not from one of the larger States*.

We believe every word of the above to be literally true.

The man must be blind who does not see the intense and irreconcilable Democratic opposition against Mr. Tilden in his own State.

But it would be difficult to find any Democratic leader in that great State who was not identified at some time with some faction or bitter quarrel inside the party. The very fact that Mr. Bayard does not live in New York, and never had the slightest connection with any feud or faction, would insure his support by all factions and classes of Democrats regardless of their previous quarrels.

But with the entire Democratic party vote secure, who is there who could draw from the ranks of Independents or Independent Republicans, or the Germans, or the large class of floating or no-party voters as largely as Senator Bayard?

We do not share the apprehension of one kind of Democrats, or the enthusiasm of another who insist that Senator Bayard is the only man who can be elected. We believe that the Democracy has the next Presidency in its own hands and will elect its candidate next year, even if it be not Mr. Bayard. But it is our conscientious belief that it could not nominate anybody who so eminently combines ability, Democracy and character with availability—who would make the result so absolutely certain, and who would receive so large a vote and who would give the country so honest and excellent an administration as Thomas Francis Bayard. If the Democracy returns to power with a Bayard administration it will be so immensely strengthened that there will not be much of a Republican party thereafter.

SHERMAN WEAKENED BY OHIO.

We never did, and do not now, agree with the general opinion that the result of the Ohio election would strengthen Mr. John Sherman's Presidential chances.

Quite the contrary. We believe the very opposite of what seems to be the prevalent opinion. We think the result of Ohio has hurt Sherman and helped Grant.

The one great argument in favor of Sherman was that he was indispensable to carry Ohio. Had the result of the election been more close, had the plurality of Foster been, say, 7,000 instead of 17,000, he could have still insisted that an Ohio man was absolutely necessary to carry Ohio—that Grant could not carry it.

But the victory was too great. The confidence of Republicans about Ohio next year is absolute. The opinion is now fixed that any candidate of the Republicans can rely on Ohio's electoral vote. This means that Sherman is not necessary—for Ohio. And this disposes of him.

Grant has the heart of the Republican party. Nothing but fear of defeat can prevent his nomination. Nothing but the supreme desire for success, the sheer force of reason and apprehension, over will and inclination, can nominate anybody else but Grant. But the effect of Ohio's election has been to encourage the most hopeful views in the Republican ranks. This means Grant.

We do not think that Sherman has the ghost of a chance. Grant will be nominated unless, as is quite possible, he should conclude that the chances of an election are too dubious. But even then the Grant-Conking-Chandler-Cameron-Logan-carpet-bag-whisky-ring-Blaine element will not nominate Sherman.

IS MR. BLISS RIGHT?

The general opinion is that the dainty and splendidly complexioned United States District Attorney is a great fool for provoking the personal hostility of such influential men as ex-Senator Henderson, the Knapps, Mr. Knox, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Receiver of the old State Bank, Mr. Walter S. Johnston.

But we do not agree to this at all.

Mr. Bliss seems to us entitled to great credit for courage at least, if not discretion, if he really believes that Messrs. Henderson, Knox and Johnston are at fault in preventing the trial of the bank cases.

If Mr. Bliss is actuated by a virtuous and honest regard for justice his plucky course should be encouraged, not condemned.

Appearances, however, are not entirely with Mr. Bliss. There is no sane or unprejudiced person in the city of St. Louis who would not, for instance, regard the conviction of Mr. Barton Bates as an unmitigated outrage, as long as Mr. Eads, who was the real spirit of the bank, is free and unindicted.

If Mr. Bliss really thinks that the public conscience demands the disgrace of Mr. Bates or Mr. Curtis he is mistaken. The public conscience knows that if anybody was responsible for the wrecking of the old State Bank it was not upright old Barton Bates, but another person, who was not indicted by Mr. Bliss at all.

On the other hand, appearances are also against Mr. Henderson and Receiver Johnston. It does look singular that Mr. Henderson should be both the attorney of the bank's receiver and the defendant of the indicted bank officials. It also has a queer look that Mr. Curtis should still be in charge of the very books and papers upon which alone his trial and conviction depend.

THE SENTINEL SPEAKS.

Editorial Comments Upon the Alleged Atrocities Committed in the Milwaukee House of Correction.

MILWAUKEE, October 25.—The Sentinel this morning editorially refers to its article in Thursday's paper, and after showing the difficulties there are in such cases, and the opposition they must expect to encounter, and the risk they run in assuming the responsibility, says:

But we are willing to shoulder it. We have nothing to gain except the consciousness of working for the prevention of atrocities that the world would shudder over when committed by Turks, and aid any one whose duty it is to push an investigation, and who falters will be held up to the scorn of the community as long as the Sentinel has a type or a dollar left. They then formally call upon the Mayor, pending an investigation, to suspend Dan Kennedy, Chief of Police, who was formerly Inspector of the House of Correction, and upon the Board of Supervisors to do likewise by the present Superintendent of the House, and upon the State Board of Charities and Reforms to file informations in a court of justice against the above parties.

Last Edition

A PARTY PLEA.

Speech of Lord Hartington at Manchester Yesterday.

Answers to Criticisms Upon the Attitude of the Liberals.

England's Aggressive Policy Censured by the Orator.

Questions for Consideration by the French Assembly—Foreign News.

England.

LORD HARTINGTON'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, October 15.—At the Liberal demonstration in Manchester, yesterday, Lord Hartington, replying to the criticisms upon the supposed attitude of the Liberals regarding foreign affairs, and to the charge that a change in the Government would unsettle the present arrangements, said: The Liberals are aware that international obligations must be respected as long as the circumstances under which they were made remain unchanged, and we have felt from the beginning that one of the worst consequences of our mischievous and misguided foreign policy was that its consequences do not cease immediately with the tenure of power of its authors. We know that the engagements the Government has entered into must be respected and

I DEFY ANY ONE

to put his hand on any statement by any responsible leader of the Liberal party to the contrary. We are asked what our policy will be. It is impossible to describe in its details the policy of the future, under circumstances of which we can know nothing certain, and of which we can only make a forecast. England's policy should not be the imitation of the policy of any other power. There is no power in Europe except England which has not known the horrors of foreign invasion in the present century. It is natural that the foreign policy of every other state should be greatly influenced by the dread of the recurrence of such disasters. It is not to be wondered at that other states

VIEW WITH SUSPICION

the policy and every movement of nationalities for disturbance of the balance of power, and I say that England, which is to a great extent free from apprehensions of this kind, may see unmoved a great deal that passes in Europe which naturally excites the suspicion and apprehension of other nations, but while the heart of our empire is the source of all its power and greatness, and enjoys this remarkable exemption, England is through her many colonial possessions and her Indian possessions more likely to vital injury—to injury of a different character but not less vital—than any other state. The conclusion which I derive from these considerations is that England is less fitted by her position and the nature of her resources than any other power for the policy of military administration.

THE DUTY OF ENGLAND.

I believe the resources of England to be so great, and her naval powers so great, that her alliance will always be courted in Europe, and that her alliance ought to be used for the purpose of forming and joining in a combination of states of Europe for the purpose of preserving the peace and independence of Europe, repressing the aggressive ambition of any power, protecting the weak against the strong and the free against the oppressor. This is the policy which has always been in the main adopted by the Liberal party. It is the policy, I believe, that will now be adopted by the Liberal party. It has been the policy of the present Government.

THE PRIME MINISTER

spoke the truth when he said that the resources of England were so great that if she went to war she would not have to consider whether she could maintain war for one or for three campaigns. That I believe to be true, but it is also true that England is less prepared than any other power for the first campaign, and no Minister ought to threaten war or go to war unless he asks himself the question, whether the cause is so obviously just in the eyes of the whole people that they will be ready to make those long continued, those protracted sacrifices which would be necessary for the prosecution of war for one or for three campaigns or for five campaigns; nor does it follow from these opinions that the policy of England ought to be one of selfish and timid isolation.

COMMENTS OF THE TIMES.

The Times in leading editorial articles, commenting on Lord Hartington's Speech at the Liberal demonstration at Manchester yesterday, says: Lord Hartington cannot be congratulated upon his speech. Neither in its general character nor in its details was it equal to the occasion or to what might be expected of the leader of a great party at a critical moment in the political history of the country. Lords Hartington and Salisbury differ respecting certain broad facts, and the country will not be on the side of the Liberal leader.

GUILTY OF LIBEL.

LONDON, October 25.—Adolphus Rosenberg, of the Town Talk, charged with publishing defamatory libels on Mrs. Cornwallis West, pleaded guilty of publishing the libels, but not guilty of knowing them to have been false. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of publishing libels, knowing them to have been false. Sentence was deferred.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—W. D. Tomlinson & Co., old established cotton brokers of this city, have suspended. The market is very feverish, owing to speculators having bought up enough cotton to create an artificial scarcity and to squeeze the largest possible difference out of sellers of October delivery. Confidence is shaken.

COOPER'S SENTENCE.

In the Central Criminal Court to-day, Wm. Ringgold Cooper, the American, who committed forgeries on Glynn Mills and the Bank of England, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

France.

ROBBED BY BRIGANDS.

PARIS, October 25.—Baron Ring, the French representative in Roumelia, has been attacked and robbed by brigands in Macedonia.

GAMBETTA RETURNS.

Gambetta has returned. An evening paper states that Gambetta is opposed to the reopening of the amnesty question, and that he disclaims the responsibility for the utterances of the Republique Francaise. But whether Gambetta opposes or supports amnesty, the Chamber of Deputies will certainly regret it. The Ministry will not need to make it a Cabinet question. They have strengthened themselves and have reassured the Moderate men by recent prosecutions.

FERRY'S BILL.

It seems also quite settled that clause 7 of Jules Ferry's educational bill will not be made a Cabinet question. Thus the Cabinet will not fall on the two questions which menaced it, though, if it lives through the coming session of the chambers, France will certainly show itself a country of surprises.

Russia.

A NEW POLICE SYSTEM.

MOSCOW, October 25.—The Chief of Police has agreed with the military authorities to organize a system of military night patrols to cooperate with the police in preventing disturbances.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S SUCCESSOR.

It is said Valiyeff, Minister of the Domains, will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs before the end of the year, in place of Gortschakoff, who will, however, continue as Chancellor.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 25.—The Golos states that in the budget, as realized for last year, the revenue was 625,972,000 roubles, and the ordinary expenditure 600,510,000, besides 408,000,000 for extraordinary war expenses.

Africa.

DISTURBANCE AMONG THE BOERS.

LONDON, October 25.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated October 15, says that Colonel Lanyon, with a detachment of the First Dragoon Guards, has gone to Middleburg in consequence of a slight disturbance among the Boers.

Switzerland.

ST. GOTHARD'S TUNNEL.

GENEVA, October 25.—It is confidently expected that workmen from the two extremities of St. Gothard's tunnel will meet midway in the mountain before New Year's Day.

A COMEDY IN COURT.

Farcical Ending of a Spat Between Two Legal Lights in New Jersey.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Ex-Governor Joel Parker, New Jersey's standing Democratic candidate for President, and Prosecutor Woodruff had a tilt in the Passaic County Court. Parker said to the Prosecutor: "I think you have been throwing mud enough, and this dirty conduct has been continued already too long." Woodruff, electrified, jumped to his feet and shaking his clenched fist in Parker's face, fairly screamed, "Let me tell you, Mr. Parker, that I have stood all I intend from you here, and before Almighty God, the next time you say anything like that, you'll drop." The Judge threatened to reprimand both of the counsel, and then the two apologized to each other and the court and shed tears copiously. The Judge was thus softened, and consented to let the matter drop.

INDIFFERENT VOTERS.

General apathy is said to have taken possession of voters, and travelers in the State say there is much indifference whether Cornell or Robinson is chosen.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

TORONTO, October 25.—A special from London says that the semi-annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway is issued. After making provision for interest on the debentures and all minor charges, the balance of £327 is carried forward with the £1,300 balance of the previous half-year. The gross receipts are over five per cent less than for the corresponding period of last year. The president promises full information relative to the extension to Chicago.

An Eight-Day Witness.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Vice-President Blanchard, of the Erie Railway, has been eight days before the Legislative Investigating Committee, and is not done yet with the Committee.

YELLOW FEVER.

Appearance of Another Frost at Memphis—The Epidemic Declared at an End—The Camps to be Broken up Monday—Arrival of the Steamer Hard Cash from St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 25, 10 a. m.—Another heavy frost fell last night and a thin coating of ice was found on pools of water in the suburbs. The thermometer placed by the signal service officer on the ground as a test marked 32½ degrees at 4 o'clock this morning.

THE FIRST BOAT.

The steamer Hard Cash, from St. Louis, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, being the first boat to land at the wharf since July 21. The weather is clear and cold.

THE EPIDEMIC ENDS.

The following telegram was sent this morning to Hon. A. S. Marks, Governor, at Nashville, Tenn.: The epidemic is declared ended this day. The camps will be broken up Monday morning. I thank your excellency in behalf of the people of Memphis for the material assistance rendered and for further aid promised if necessary. We have sufficient funds to carry us through, and will not be compelled to draw on you for any.

[Signed] D. T. PORTER,
President of the Taxing District.

NOON.

One case is reported this morning, Alfred Berentz, and two deaths have occurred, Wm. Johnson, colored, at Buntyn Station, and Joseph Lea, at the City Hospital.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following is the official announcement of the Board of Health, declaring the epidemic ended:

Owing to the fall in the temperature within the past three days, there having been two good frosts, with the prospect of a continuation of cool weather, the Board of Health hereby declares the epidemic of 1879 at an end, and announces there is but little danger to be apprehended from yellow fever by absentees or other persons coming into the city, provided the instructions published September 28 have been complied with in regard to the ventilation of houses, bedding, clothing, etc. It takes this occasion to advise people on their return to avoid infected places. There are a few cases of yellow fever yet in the city. A few cases may yet develop, but by ordinary prudence there is no danger of the disease now spreading from that source.

By order of the Board of Health.

J. CHANDLER, M. D., Sec'y.

SPORTING.

Elliott Hanlan.

LONDON, October 25.—Elliott, in replying to Hanlan's notification that he (Hanlan) is willing to allow Elliott $100 for expenses and will row him on Toronto Bay, desires to say that should he win the race with Boyd he will accept Hanlan's terms. Elliott says he was about forwarding articles to Boyd, but the news from Toronto altered the position of affairs, as Hanlan, having refused to compete in England, forfeits the trophy. Elliott, therefore, hopes the match with Boyd will be for £200 a side and the trophy, and he appeals to the trustees of the trophy to sanction these arrangements.

Races at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—At Pimlico to-day Queen's Own and Lucia only started, in the dash of one mile for two-year-olds. The former won.

The Breckenridge stake for three-year-olds, two miles, was won by Volturno, Harold second, Aureolus third; time, 3:35¼.

The Harvard Race.

BOSTON, October 25.—In the Harvard eight-oared race, to-day, two miles straightaway, the Juniors were the victors. Time: Juniors, 8 m. 33 sec.; Seniors, 8 m. 38 sec.; Sophomores, 8 m. 55 sec. The Seniors included three of the "Varsity" crew of last year.

Prospects of a Race.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Referee Blaikie thinks the prospects of a race between Hanlan and Courtney are exceedingly good, and that Washington would furnish excellent quiet water and mild weather.

Falls That Usually Kill.

EASTON, PA., October 25.—By the fall of a scaffold, Calvin J. Horn was killed, and Fred. K. Sampsell probably fatally injured.

Burglary Prevented.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—At an early hour this morning, John McCormick, who occupies a room in the same building in which Fidel Adler's jewelry store is located, on Elm, near Fifth, discovered that an attempt was being made by burglars to blow open the safe in Adler's store. He gave an alarm and the burglars fled. The lock had been charged with powder and a fuse had been inserted ready to be touched off, when the burglars were frightened away. The safe contained valuables to the amount of $25,000.

Gen. Grant Banqueted.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—General Grant last night attended the banquet of the California Pioneers, Senators Sharon, Cole and others being present. Gen. Grant, answering the speech of President Coleman, said: when that gentleman used the word 'Ohioan' he did not know whether he meant him (Grant) or Sharon, who has commanded almost everything on the coast, who lives in California, votes in Nevada and carries that State in his pocket. The company broke up at a late hour.

In the Hands of a Trustee.

FALL RIVER, MASS., October 25.—The property of the Niantic Thread Company, attached on the suit of the Second National Bank, has been placed in the hands of a trustee and an advisory committee for disposal for the benefit of all creditors. The liabilities are $65,000; assets $25,000.

The High Court of Foresters.

LONDON, ONT., October 25.—The High Court of Foresters of Ontario have resolved to secede from the Supreme Court of America, in regard to the payment of endowments. E. S. Pike, of St. Louis, has been elected Supreme Chief Ranger.

Utes on the War Path.

CHEYENNE, October 25.—The dispatch of last night regarding the Unitah Utes being on the war path is confirmed by a private telegram to-night. Governor Hoyt has telegraphed to Washington for military assistance.

First Ice.

PETERSBURG, VA., October 25.—First ice and heaviest frost of the season appeared here about 4 this morning. It is feared great damage has been done to the tobacco crop. The weather is very cold.

BENT VS. BOYLE.

A Motion to Set Aside the Settlement Made by the Receiver.

The Discussion in Court To-Day—Remarks of Chester Krum, Col. Gantt and Frank J. Bowman.

A new phase was put upon the Bent vs. Boyle suit late yesterday afternoon by the filing of a paper by Joseph T. Tatum asking that the settlement made by Receiver Bent with Judge Boyle be set aside. The motion purported to be filed on behalf of Mrs. Detheridge.

A notice was also served upon Captain Bent for the taking of depositions at room 25, No. 219 Chestnut street, on Tuesday morning, October 28. Zach. J. Mitchell, who obtained the injunction order in chambers from Judge Krum, is subpoenaed, and also Judge Boyle.

Quite a number of lawyers gathered in Judge Wickham's court this morning to hear the latest discussion in the suit, and after a number of minor cases were disposed of Judge Chester Krum took a paper from the desk before him in his hand, and said:

"If your Honor please, there was filed in the clerk's office yesterday a motion entitled, 'Bent, Receiver, against Boyle and others.'"

This motion, which is in the handwriting of Frank J. Bowman, but signed by Jos. R. Tatum, purports to be made by the Detheridges. Judge Krum then proceeded to read the motion, and at the conclusion of the reading resumed: "Your Honor will remember that an order was made in this court calling upon the receiver to compromise the suits against Judge Boyle. These settlements have been made public. In view of the motion which is filed I appear as a member of the bar, and as an individual possibly affected I think this motion should be rejected as a piece of interference and impertinence on the part of those who filed it. There is no ground assigned from which it can be inferred that the Receiver has neglected his duty or has not properly fulfilled his duties.

"This motion having been filed to abuse the process of this court, by eliciting facts or taking depositions for which there is no necessity, there should be no action taken. Garnishment is absurd. If there is any action against me, garnishment is not the method. It appears from the face of the paper that it can lead to no good but was filed for ulterior and unworthy purposes, and I apprehend that your Honor will not consider the matter for a moment.

"As far as the prayer to make the receiver report goes, the motion is impertinent and unnecessary, as the Court has already ordered the receiver to report.

"As far as the grounds of the motion go, I submit that no action can follow."

As soon as Judge Krum concluded, Mr. Frank J. Bowman arose.

"I appear," he said, "as a person personally interested, pecuniarily, in this motion. What are the facts? The Court has not been officially advised of this settlement until this motion was filed. The four days allowed by the statute would have elapsed yesterday, and had it not been for the filing of this motion the Court would be powerless ever to alter the settlement. Your honor will do well to pause in this matter in the face of the serious assertion here made. If more money than $10,000 can be recovered, then the settlement should not be received."

The court interrupted Mr. Bowman to say that the order of the court was that the receiver should report.

Mr. Bowman went on to state that in the last forty-eight hours he had heard such testimony as would establish every allegation in the motion. He then asked that the case be retransferred to court room No. 5, where he said it properly belonged.

Judge Gantt urged that the motion could not be made by one who was not a party to the suit. A certain discretion had been reposed in the Receiver, which he has exercised, whether wisely or unwisely, cannot now be entered into. Mr. Bowman then filed a paper asking that the motion of the Detheridges be stricken from the records, alleging that it was uncalled for and incompetent. Chester Krum interrupted Judge Gantt to ask if in any of his duties as counsel of the receiver he had heard of any testimony, or even suspicion, implicating him (Krum) or anybody else, not being sued as being at all connected with or liable to the loss by any of these suits.

Judge Gantt answered at once that neither in the depositions nor anywhere else had even a suspicion attached to Judge Krum.

Mr. Bowman then asked Judge Gantt whether he had ever asked Chas. Peck if he gave any portion of the bribery fund to John M. Krum, or if he had called John M. Krum or Zach Mitchell as witnesses.

To both of which queries Judge Gantt answered in the negative.

After considerable discussion, in which a number of lawyers took part, the motion was refiled in No. 5 by order of the court.

STILL AT LARGE.

Ryan, the Jail-Breaking Burglar, Unheard From.

No tidings have been received to-day at the Four Courts as to the whereabouts of Dan Ryan, the burglar, who escaped from the City Jail at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by crawling out over the network of girders in the northeast corner and through the skylight. He was confined in cell No. 105 on the third tier, and the feat, though a bold one from risk of detection, was not difficult to perform. One of the prisoners discovered the attempt and gave the alarm just as Ryan was disappearing through the skylight, but before the guards could gain the outside and spread the alarm, he passed into the Four Courts building proper from the roof and walked away to liberty. Ryan was no novice, but an experienced hand. He was a stranger in the city, and had been connected with but two or three minor cases, two of which were traced to him. On trial, he would probably have gone to the Penitentiary for three years. Owing to the fact of his being a stranger in the city, the chances of his detection and apprehension are slight. A more vigilant guard should be kept over the prisoners of the City Jail, as escapes are becoming too numerous for the public welfare.

Mr. Bliss' Statement.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter called on Mr. W. H. Bliss, the U. S. District Attorney, this morning, in reference to Mr. Johnston's letter published in this paper yesterday.

Mr. Bliss was rather unwilling to make any statement in the matter, saying he had rather too much controversy on his hands now. At the same time he had not read Mr. Johnston's letter as carefully as he would have done had he had more time.

He then said that all he would say on the subject was this:

"I decline to notice Mr. Johnston's statements in the public press.

MY REPORT

is susceptible of proof at every point, which will be furnished if the proper authorities desire it. Mr. Johnston's letter is an airy, flippant effusion, being mainly personal abuse, misrepresentation and falsehood. It lacks the element of truth, and, if shorn of its personal abuse, might, to some extent, be effective. It was written for the press, that is palpable."

Mr. Bliss read the above statement over and pronounced it all right, whereupon the reporter asked him about Mr. Henderson's attack.

"I am at a loss," he said, "to understand Gov. Henderson's loss of temper in the matter. You see his position embarrasses him, there is no doubt about that. He is a very able lawyer, but the only reason he was selected by the defendants in that case was because he was Johnston's attorney, and could in a measure control my access to the papers. Mr. Johnston says he is always there. The fact is, that Mr. Johnston is away for months at a time and

MR. CURTIS

is in charge of everything. And suppose I do ask to see an account or a memorandum; can't I see it? Does not this put them on their guard at once? They see, step by step, the course the prosecution is pursuing, and, even if none of the evidence is destroyed, they know exactly what I am doing, and can hinder me.

"Do you suppose if I was in Curtis's place I would not put myself at once out of peril by destroying some of those papers that are so recklessly put in his care. I tell you I feel nervous about this case all the time, and it seems to me that these parties who are holding Curtis in a position wherein he can defeat justice are hindering justice. Johnston talks about Curtis' family suffering if he is not kept there. I don't want to see anybody suffer, but that is no reason for keeping this man in the very peculiar position which he holds."

Elegant and Cheap.

Certainly Burrell, Comstock & Co. must please the masses with such a stock of goods as they have on hand just now, at prices which may be considered a substantial remnant of the financial panic which has lain on the country so long. The panic has lifted, but Burrell, Comstock & Co. stick to low figures, probably because they are doing all the business they can attend to; at least that is what everybody says. They have just now some of the most beautiful and novel furniture ever seen in St. Louis.

Bridal Presents.

Mermod, Jaccard & Co. are getting up some magnificent novelties this season in silverware, such as water and coffee sets, butter-dishes and cases of knives, forks and spoons, especially adapted for marriage gifts, and the greatest novelty is the prices, which are even below those of last October, when so many fair brides were made happy by chaste and beautiful outfits of silver. In the bronze room are some magnificent bracket pieces and clock sets, bits of rare china, fine placques and a thousand pretty trifles which would do credit to more stereotyped gifts. This house also offers the greatest bargains to those who would select solitaire diamond ear-rings, or rings for bridal presents. In fact, the beauty and comparative inexpensiveness of these goods constantly create wonder.

A Framed Negro.

Officer Angevine rooms at 707 Pine street, where he had the pleasure of attending a little circus yesterday morning before he got up. A few days ago a sneak thief had entered the rooms of a couple of gentlemen in the house and had stolen a lot of clothes. The landlady refused to make good the loss, and the gentlemen left. Yesterday the same thief came to the house and was seen by the negro. "Jim," to unlock the door. Jim made a break for him, shouting, "White man, I'll break every bone in yo' body." The "white man" picked Jim up by his neck and pantaloons and pitched him across the room, ran down the stairs, and slammed the front door after him just in time to let Jim, who was in hot chase, run his head and neck through the glass panel of the door, where he stuck fast and watched the thief blow him a kiss and walk leisurely up Pine street. When Jim was extricated from his uncomfortable position he woke Angevine and told him, in confidence, "so help me moss, Frank, ef dat fellow don't quit co-min' hyar somebody'll git hurt—now mind I told you."

MUTUAL AID.

Meeting of the St. Louis Teachers' Association at the Polytechnic Building.

The regular annual meeting of the Teacher' Mutual Aid Association of St. Louis, having for its object the rendering of pecuniary aid to members in case of sickness and to provide for the relief of the relatives of deceased members, met this morning in the session room of the board in the Polytechnic Building.

At 11 o'clock President L. F. Soldan called the meeting to order, with about fifty members present.

The first business of importance before the meeting was the election of a new board of nine directors. While the balloting and telling were in progress a number of amendments to the present constitution were read and adopted. Among others offered and adopted were amendments changing the time of the annual meeting from the third Tuesday in September of each year to the first Saturday of the second quarter of the scholastic year, and making it necessary to call meetings to either publish the call in at least two of the daily papers three days prior to the meeting, or sending notices signed by the President and Secretary to the members at least five days previous to the time fixed for such a meeting. Heretofore both were necessary.

Mr. Soldan offered an amendment to the section making it the duty of the Board of Directors to appoint three of their own members to examine the books of the Treasurer and Secretary, by striking out the words "their own members," so that the committee might be elected from the association at large.

Miss Fanning called attention to the article making it necessary, under the penalty of a fine, for a member to notify the secretary of a change of residence within five days of such a change, and stated that she believed it was necessary to state the age and to whom they desired their funeral expenses to be paid. The first part of the suggestion was received favorably, the last part sounded queer, and the second part was not received at all. Mr. Soldan stated that he learned from one of the ladies present that there was a well founded objection to the second part of the suggestion and that he was happy to say that the constitution did not require that the age should be given except at the admission of a member.

The committee appointed to canvass the votes for the new Board of Directors reported that they were in readiness to report. The balloting resulted in the election of the following:

L. F. Soldan, F. E. Cook, Kate Fanning, L. W. Teutenberg, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Spargo, Miss Parvin, Mrs. Skillman and Mr. Deutch.

As there was no other business before the association the meeting adjourned at 12:30 until the next annual meeting.

The new Board of Directors immediately met and elected the following officers: President, L. F. Soldan; Vice-President, Miss Fanning; Treasurer, Mr. Cook; Secretary, Mr. Teutenberg.

The Chair then appointed the following as a committee on visiting the sick: Miss Parvin, Mr. Tuetenberg, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Adnerson.

REAL ESTATE.

A Flattering Advancement in All Property Noticeable.

The real estate market is steadily improving, and is reported by dealers as better and more active at the present time than at any period within the past four years. There is a growing demand for all property, but especially for that located convenient to business centers, and fancy prices are being paid for such realty. Houses are also renting well, and suburban locations are especially sought out. A great many private sales were consummated during the week at firm prices, and Grether & Boeck held an extensive partition sale on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at fair figures. A number of sales are announced for next week, chief among which are those of the Real Estate Savings Bank and Union and Mound Addition property. The auction sale of the State of the Real Estate Savings will take place Monday and Tuesday at the Real Estate Exchange, and comprises a great deal of unimproved, improved, residence and business property throughout the city, also the Lehwich place, at Kirkwood, the Hornsby place on the Belefontaine road and several acre tracts in suburban portions of the city. On Wednesday, Barry & Von Phul will sell at the Exchange sixty residence lots in Union and Mound additions.

A tour of the real estate agencies found all in the best of humor over the outlook. At Marcus A. Wolff & Co.'s the demand for houses was pronounced never better. At Papin's the outlook was stated to be first-class for good sales throughout the winter, and that real estate in general was booming.

Mr. John Grether, of Grether & Boeck, stated that business had been better within the past six weeks than at any period within the last four years. The advance in realty had begun and would continue without a doubt until the old-time rates were reached and gone beyond. Property for business purposes in the central portions of the city and on the principal streets was taken as soon as offered, and suburban lots and building sites were eagerly sought for. There was a decided manifested for property in the vicinity of Grand avenue, both east and west, for residence sites, that could not be filled, and everything on Franklin avenue was "gilt edged." The prices of all building material had also advanced in proportion to that of real estate.

THE TALL SYCAMORE.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, Expresses Some Political Opinions.

A POST-DISPATCH representative met Senator D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, to-day, and after a deal of persuasion induced the "Tall Sycamore" to deliver himself of one or two monosyllables.

"Will Grant carry Indiana, in the event of his nomination?" queried the reporter.

"No, sir," emphatically replied the Senator.

"Has he much of a following in your State?"

"Well, the State is pretty well divided—that is, the Republicans—between Grant and Sherman, and, lately, there has appeared a small cropping out for Hayes, indicated by the Indianapolis Journal. Grant's followers, though not in the majority, make the most noise. They do all the yelling, and may be called the baying dogs."

"Who is Indiana's favorite for President?"

"Hendricks, and in case he is nominated he will sweep the State like a whirlwind. Indiana is Democratic and will go that way for any man whom the National Convention will nominate."

"Then Mr. Tilden would carry it?"

"Well—yes."

"Has he much strength?"

"I dislike to speak about that, and will not express my opinions on Mr. Tilden's chances."

"Has he been injured, politically, in the State? Has Mr. Field's course been instrumental in this cooling off?"

"Oh! no; no one paid any attention to Mr. Field's tirades. But Tilden has been injured. He would carry Indiana though, if were nominated, simply because any Democrat would.

"Do you think there is a probability of his receiving the nomination?"

"Well, he may, if he carries New York for Robinson. If he does not, he will be politically killed, just as some contend Thurman has been, by Ohio going Republican. If New York goes Democratic, we are sure of Indiana and the President."

Result of an Accident.

John Winn died at his home near the corner of Third and Lombard streets, this morning, from the result of an accident received on Monday morning. At about 8 o'clock on that day he was engaged in removing a stove from one of the upper stories of building No. 410 Market street, and the stove, falling on the stairway, rolled down to the bottom, crushing Winn in a shocking manner. He was removed to his home and Dr. Powers called, in attendance, but he died from contusion of the brain this morning.

A Correction.

In the item relative to the capture of the counterfeiters last Wednesday night, Meinhardt Bosse, one of the men arrested, was incorrectly reported as being the proprietor of the Sheridan House. Bosse owns the West End Saloon, while the Sheridan House belongs to Mr. Spoeni, a respectable citizen, who knows n

LOCAL CRIME.

Dorsheimer—Gumpert.

Max. L. Gumpert, the well known Four Courts and Police tailor, will be arrested this afternoon on a warrant of criminal libel preferred by ex-Police Commissioner Lewis Dorsheimer. The libel consists of an article published by Gumpert on the 23d of last September, alleging that during Col. Dorsheimer's term as Police Commissioner he obtained enough blue police cloth, that was never accounted for, to keep him in clothes for twelve years. A similar warrant was preferred some three weeks ago, but was never executed, being withdrawn by the affiant.

This move will bring out the bottom facts connected with the police cloth muddle.

A Burglar Captured.

Charles Bostt, alias Bosch, has been arrested on a charge of burglary in the second degree and larceny, at the instigation of Albert Grunewald, of No. 305 South Second street. On last Tuesday night the place of business of the affiant was burglarized of five hundred cigars and a promissory note of $400. The note was traced to Bostt and a number of the cigars found in his possession, when his arrest followed.

Dismissed.

The motion to dismiss in the case of Michael P. Thomas and Kate Walsh, charged with open and notorious adultery, came up for a hearing before Judge Cady in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day and was sustained, the defendants going free.

For Stealing a Baby Carriage.

Isabella McIntire, who stole a baby carriage from Caroline Bauger, who resides at No. 707 Arsenal street, on last Tuesday afternoon, has been arrested on a warrant of petit larceny. She was committed to jail for a hearing on next Tuesday.

First District Police Court.

The docket in Judge Jecko's court was unusually light to-day.

George Cole and Mary Wray, for disturbing the peace of one another in Officer McGrath's territory, were fined costs each on a joint charge.

George Wilson, who assaulted Robert Moses last evening, pleaded guilty and was fined costs.

The case of Minnie Harris, drunk on the streets, wherein a fine of costs was imposed, was stayed during good behavior.

Total collections of the morning $6.

MR. RICHMOND elicits continuous laughter and applause.—[Cleveland Leader.

THE GAS SUIT.

The Possibilities of the Forthcoming Decision by the Supreme Court.

EX-Senator Henderson, who was one of the counsel in the gas suit before the Supreme Court of the State, was questioned by a reporter as to the possibilities and probabilities of the decision of the highest State tribunal.

"I think the decision will be rendered in about four or five weeks," said Mr. Henderson.

"In whose favor do you think the decision will be?

"My impression is it will be in favor of the city. It will be an affirmation of the decrees of the courts below."

"What will be the effect of such a decree?"

"The effect is to vest the works in the city absolutely without any compensation except the compensation that the Gas Company reaped from the enjoyment of the works and the profit they derived from the use of the works between 1870 and 1877, when the case was tried. That is provided for in the decree."

"And if the case should be reversed?"

"It depends entirely upon the extent of the reversal."

"And what are the probabilities and possibilities in the reversal."

"This is a bill in equity. Therefore, the Supreme Court may make such a decree in the Supreme Court as they think the inferior court ought to have made. That is, they can take the decree up, remodel it and make a different statement of figures, and instead of rendering a decree in favor of the city for $40,000 and giving it the gasworks, as the court below did, they may so remodel the decree as to vest the gasworks in the city and require the city to pay so much money in addition. That might be done in the Supreme Court, or the Supreme Court may send it back for trial with certain grounds laid down which would indicate what sort of a decree should be made."

"Can the decision of the State Supreme Court would be final?"

"Yes, there is no appeal to the United States courts at all. There is not a Federal question in the case upon which it could be appealed to the United States Court."

"Who made the best speech in the suit?"

"Senator Vest. I am told he made a very powerful argument. It was the best speech that was made on the occasion. It was a fine legal argument and by far the best one made in the case."

"OUR CANDIDATE"—every character in it seems to be created for fun.

ABOUT TOWN.

"OUR CANDIDATE" drew a packed house last night, and we have rarely heard more hearty laughter than the peals that followed the situations in this amusing drama.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

A SMALL fire was extinguished in a saw dust pile to the rear of the planing mill on the corner of Ninth street and Cass avenue last evening by Officer Maloney. Origin unknown. damage Trifling.

THE Mystic Circle will give their second party of the season Monday evening, the 27th inst. The officers are as follows: President, C. O. Mahood; Treasurer, Wm. Heimstreet; Secretary, Wm. H. Whitelaw.

A CONCERT for the benefit of the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church takes place next Tuesday evening at Mercantile Library Hall. A very interesting programme has been prepared, and the best amateur talent in the city will take part in the concert.

MR. ACKLAND VON BOYLE carried the house by storm.—[Buffalo Courier.

A HAPPY party of young people composed of the elite of Carondelet filled the parlors of Mrs. E. E. Webster last evening, the occasion being in honor of Miss Mattie Bartholemew, a niece of Mrs. Webster, who is visiting here from Valparaiso, Ind. This most enjoyable event—and the ladies who received the guests—will not soon be forgotten by those who participated.

GRAY'S St. Louis Comedy Combination, W. B. Gray manager and proprietor, concluded a not very successful season at Greenville, Ill., on Thursday night. The company was composed of Mrs. Julia Blake, O. W. Blake, W. D. Chalfin, T. C. Baker, Wilbur Churchill, A. Lacroix, A. Hartwell, Annie M. Quinn and Ida May Blake, all well-known St. Louis people, and when Thursday evening came bringing no salaries, they boarded the night train for home and left the manager alone.

MR. HARRY G. RICHMOND is doing a remarkable piece of character acting.—[Chicago Times.

THE intended departure from the city of Mr. W. M. Cross, of Company K, First Regiment N. G. M., was made, last evening, the occasion of a very pleasant affair at the regimental armory, Fourth street and Washington avenue. Mr. Cross leaves St. Louis in a few days to reside in Memphis, Tenn., and, as a means of testifying their liking for him, his friends in "K," headed by Quartermaster Nat. G. Pierce, had Eugene Jaccard & Co. make an elegant gold medal. The presentation was made last evening by Captain McCoy in behalf of his comrades. The medal is a very handsome affair, consisting of a gold bar supporting the monogram initials "N. G.," with the letter "K" in blue enamel, bas relief. Suspended is a blue ribbon with gold fringe. On the face of the gold bar is the name W. M. Cross. On the reverse is the inscription, "Presented by K Company, October 24, 1879."

Must the Courts Adjourn November 1?

The revised statutes, which go into effect on the first of November, will not be printed fully before the end of the year. There are 1,800 pages in the work, of which 600 are ready, and the remainder will not be issued until long after the time when they go into effect.

There has been considerable discussion among the members of the bar as to whether it will be necessary for the courts to adjourn on the 1st until such time as the statutes are ready.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter asked Judge Adams his opinion in the matter. The Judge said that the absence of the statutes was going to cause a great amount of vexation and annoyance, because he understood that the rules of practice had been changed, and it was a question whether the courts would be able to go on or not. On this point, though, he would not express a decided opinion, two or three lawyers about him giving it as their opinion that it would be better for the courts to adjourn than to submit to the worry and loss and endless litigation which would be produced by doing the legal business without the full statutes.

The Verdict in the Moore Case.

Coroner Auler will return a verdict of suicide in the case of John Moore, the old shoemaker who blowed out his brains with a well-directed pistol ball at his shop, No. 1211 Pine street, on last Saturday night. The case, as is well remembered, was a complicated one, and it was at first thought that murder had been committed, but that theory has since been dispelled.

A verdict would have been returned on last Tuesday but for the fact of an absent witness, Horace Van Nort, who sold deceased the pistol with which he committed suicide. Coroner Auler's verdict closes a sensational case of self-destruction.

St. Crispin's Day.

To-day is the feast of St. Crispin, the tutelary saint of shoe-makers. Since the middle of the third century the 25th of October has been denominated St. Crispin's day, and though it is not so generally observed now as formerly, all organizations of shoemakes revere and celebrate it. Crispin was descended from a Roman family of nobility, but under the reign of Dioclesian fled from the persecution of the tyrant to France, where he located in the town now known as Soissons. Here he worked as a shoemaker and preached the Christian doctrine until he became a martyr, giving his life for religion, as did also his brother. Numerous anecdotes are related of the veneration of cobblers in olden times for their patron saint, whose charities and virtues are sung to this day.

Important to the Ladies.

It has always been a vexed question with ladies where to go for lunch and ices after the matinee or a tiresome shopping expedition. Mrs. J. C. Freund has opened a very retiree and cosy little parlor restaurant at 918 Olive street, a place in every way desirable and convenient, and it is a great source of gratification to those who do not wish to enter a crowded down town refectory at noon. Mrs. Freund's enterprise should be rewarded by the patronage of the ladies, to whom she caters in particular.

The Latest About the Balloon.

A telegram from Miller's Station, received at noon to-day by Mr. William Burr, states that the Coroner's jury, holding an inquest over the body of Mr. George Burr, had not yet concluded their investigation. An identification of the remains had been made, and particulars sent last evening were correct in every detail.

An undertaker started from Chicago in the morning, but will not be allowed to take possession of the remains until after the coroner has performed the duties of his office.

A Caution to Our Readers.

The almost invariable fruit of a successful invention is a host of inferior imitations. The patent LINOLEUM floor cloth is no exception to this rule. Its durability and beauty is proved beyond controversy. Be sure, in purchasing the goods, that you look on the back of the cloth for "LINOLEUM." The word is on the back of every square yard. None other is genuine. All carpet dealers keep it.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, ILL., October 25.—Arrived: Rapid Transit, Friar's Point, 9 p. m.; Carrie, Vicksburg, 1 a. m.; C. N. Davis, Evansville, 2. Departed; Carrie, St. Louis, 4 a. m.; Davis, Evansville, 3. Clear and cold.

MONEY.

There was a good demand for money to day, and, considering the fact that it is Saturday, when loans usually run light, the volume of business was unusually full. Banks doing a mercantile business were very busy and reported having their hands full, two in particular claiming to have all they could handle, and refusing everything except from the best of their regular customers. Grain and cotton banks had rather moderate demands, the bulk of the offerings running to the former. On the whole the market worked something closer than on preceding days of the week, although there was no stringency. Rates are firm at 6@7 per cent on call, and 7@10c on prime 60 to 90-day paper, the bulk of the latter running to 8@9c.

The currency remains unchanged. Small bills are still very scarce. Orders are sent to New York daily, although the question of whether the returns will come in the shape of gold or currency is still open. Country orders to-day were moderate and receipts were very light, almost nominal.

Business at the counter was very active, as usual Saturday, especially checking and deposits.

New York exchange sold in a small way between banks at $1 50@2 discount. Customers have to stand $2 50@3.

The stock market strengthened again, although quotations did not reach the opening figures of yesterday. Withal, the market was in a thoroughly unsettled condition. The fact that all classes of people are now gambling in stocks at the enormous inflation is causing the old heads to go slow and look out for Judgment Day. One result has been to kill trading in the steady going securities, such as State, county and municipals.

Closing quotations of government bonds at New York to-day are as follows:

	Bid.	Askd.
Coupons of '81	105½	.....
New 5's	103¼	103½
New 4½'s, registered	104¼	106
New 4½'s, coupons	105½	106
New 4's, registered	102¼	102¾
New 4's, coupons	102¼	102¾
Currency 6's	123	123½

The following quotations are furnished the POST DISPATCH by L. A. Coquard, stock and bond broker, Third and Pine streets.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	When Payable.	Rate Int.	Coupons Due.	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s	1881	6 ₩c	gold. Jan. & July.	105½	106½
New 5s	1881	4 ₩c	gold. quarterly.	103	103¼
New 4½s '76	1891	4½ ₩c	g'd quarterly.	106	106½
New 4s 1877	1907	4 ₩c	gold. quarterly.	102	102½

RAILROAD BONDS.

N. Mo. 1st m	95	7 ₩c	cur. Jan. & July.	114	114½
Mo. Pa. 1st m	88	6 ₩c	cur. Feb. & Aug.	104	104½
I. M. 1st m.		7 ₩c	gold. Feb. & Aug.	111	112½
K. Pac. 1st m		6 ₩c	gold. Feb. & Aug.	118	119

MISSOURI SIXES.

Due 1882	102	Due 1888	105
Due 1885	104	Due 1889	106
Due 1887	104½		

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6s, gold	106½@107½
City 6s, gold sterling bonds	106½@107½
City 6s, currency	106½@107½
City 6s water bonds	106 @107
County 6s, gold	105½@106½
County 7s, currency	106 @107
Interest to seller.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants, 160 acres	$155	$175
Land warrants, 120 acres	115	120
Land warrants, 80 acres	75	80
Land warrants, 40 acres	35	40

COIN AND EXCHANGE.

New Orleans Exchange, sight	par 2.50

MONEY.

Bank discounts for 1st class paper	7 @ 9 ₩ cent.
Outside discounts for 1st class paper	1½ @ 2½ ₩ cent.
Real estate securities	7 @10 ₩ cent.

CLEARINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

	Week end'g Oct. 22.	Week end'g Oct. 29.
Thursday	$3,863,861	$3,844,811
Friday	3,631,524	3,455,326
Saturday	3,693,310	3,792,284
Monday	4,701,674	.....
Tuesday	4,512,301	.....
Wednesday	4,429,803	.....
Total	$24,832,478	.....

COMMERCE.

Grain in Store.

SATURDAY, October 25.

WHEAT.	Bush's	CORN.	Bushels
No. 2 White	41,890	New White M'd.	5,838
No. 3 White	506	New	16,101
No. 1 Red	2,043	St. Cha's White	.....
No. 2 Red	885,556	No. 2 White M'd	14,082
No. 3 Red	243,209	Ref'd White M'd	909
No. 4 Winter	22,433	No. 2 Mixed	198,506
Rejected Winter	2,054	Rejected	5,228
No grade Winter	812	No Grade	1,627
No. 2 Medium	102,936	In Special Bins	3,000
No. 3 Medium	3,119		
No. 2 Spring	2,894	Total	214,597
No. 3 Spring	4,582		
Rejected spring	.....	OATS.	Bush'ls
Wheat in Special Bins	145,182	No. 2 Mixed	154,827
Total	1,117,607	No. 2 White	5,099
		Rejected	26,467
RYE.	Bush'ls	No Grade	.....
		In Special Bins	7,827
No. 2	43,265		
Rejected	1,777	Total	195,220
Total	46,466	BARLEY.	Bush'ls
		In Special Bins	47,493
		Total	47,493

Receipts and Withdrawals of Wheat.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
St. Louis	20,400	10,211
Central A. & B. & W	11,100	21,210
E. St. Louis	13,470	2,668
Advance	5,600	.....
Venice	9,240	3,298
Total	59,810	37,417

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

(Warehouses not included.)

	City.	R.R.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	13,718	23,699	.....	37,417
Corn, bu	11,361	1,264	5,829	18,454
Oats, bu	4,781	.....	.....	4,781
Rye, bu	2,630	.....	.....	2,630
Barley, bu	5,569	.....	.....	5,569

Withdrawn From Elevator for the Week Ending October 24.

	City Con.	Railroad.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	83,592	86,007	7,599	177,198
Corn, bu	40,513	21,417	5,829	67,761
Oats, bu	38,075	631	18,455	57,161
Rye, bu	6,385	1,687	.....	8,072
Barley, bu	30,243	431	.....	30,677

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—3 cars No. 3 spring, 13 cars No. 3 Mediterranean, 4 cars No. 2 Mediterranean, 1 car No. 3 white winter, 47 cars and 1 barge No. 2 red winter, 41 cars No. 3 red winter, 18 cars No. 4 winter, 1 car rejected winter. Total—128 cars and 1 barge.

Corn—9 cars new, 6 cars No. 2 white-mixed, 5 cars new white-mixed, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected. Total—33 cars.

Oats—16 cars No. 2, 1 car No. 2 white, 7 cars rejected. Total—24 cars.

Barley—3 cars No. 3 spring, 3 cars rejected spring. Total—6 cars.

Rye—7 cars No. 2, 1 car rejected. Total—8 cars.

Comparative Stocks of Grain in Store in St. Louis.

	Oct. 25, 1879.	Oct. 18, 1879.	Oct. 26, 1878.	Oct. 27, 1877.
Wheat	1,417,607	1,265,392	747,253	113,618
Corn	213,597	222,179	142,309	176,027
Oats	195,220	187,837	88,264	95,708
Rye	46,466	31,022	71,257	40,212
Barley	47,493	65,242	157,966	90,557

Grain in Store in St. Louis.

In the various Elevators named, at 7 a. m., today.

Elevators	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. Louis	379,301	143,341	115,187	35,261	11,654
Central*	357,860	59,020	9,742	7,814	24,939
E. St. L.	353,163	2,231	788	457	.....
Advance	106,030	.....	11,450	.....	.....
Venice	162,153	7,687	58,033	2,934	.....
Total	1,358,507	212,296	195,220	46,466	39,593

Comparative Closing Values of Leading Articles at 1 P. M.

	Yesterday.	To-day.
No. 2 red wheat, cash	123	125¼ asked
" " Oct	123	125¼
" " Nov	124¼	126¼ asked
" " Dec	129¼	131¼
" " year	123	125¼
" " Jan	132¼	134¼
" " Feb	133¾ bid	.....
No. 3 red wheat, cash	117¼	118
No. 4 red wheat, cash	112¼ asked	110½
No. 2 spring, cash	.....	109 bid
No. 2 Mediterranean	118½	120½
No. 2 mixed corn, c'h	38½	39@39½
" " Oct	38¾	39
" " Nov	38	38½
" " Dec	37⅝	37⅞
" " year	37⅞	37⅞ asked
" " Jan	38	38¼ asked
" " Feb	38⅝ bid	38⅞
" " Mar	40 bid	.....
" " May	42⅝ bid	42
Rejected corn, cash	34 asked	33½ bid
No. 2 wh. mxd c. cash	41½	43
" " " new	35¼ bid	35@35½ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	27¼	28¼
" " Oct	27½ bid	28 bid
" " Nov	27½ bid	28¼
" " Dec	29⅝	30
" " year	26¼	26½ asked
" " Jan	.....	32 asked
" " May	.....	.....
Rejected oats, cash	26½	26½
No. 2 white oats	29 bid	29½ bid
No. 2 rye, cash	73½	72½
" " Nov	72 bid	73 bid
" " Dec	.....	76 bid
Rejected rye, cash	67	67 bid
Mess pork, cash	$12	$12 50
D. S. shlds, 25-day	3.60@3.65	3.80@85 pkd
D. S. cl'r ribs, 25-day	5.70@5¾	6½ pkd
" " clear	5.85@5.90	6¼@6½ pkd
Bacon shoulders, cash	4½@4¾	4¾
" long clear, cash	8¼@8½	8½
" clear rib, cash	8¼@8½	8½
" clear, cash	8.90@9	8¾
Canvassed S. C. Hams	9½@11	9½@11
Tallow, prime country	5⅝@5¾	5¾@5¾
Lard, prime steam	6.10 bid	6.65 asked

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The comparative values of grain to-day and a year ago are shown as follows:

	Oct. 25, 1879.	Same day. 1878.
No. 2 red wheat	$1 25¼	$1 3¼@$1 3¾
No. 2 mixed corn	39@39½	31¼@32
No. 2 oats	28¼	20½

FUTURES.

Wheat—The market opened higher and strong, and sold up about 2½c, afterward weakening to about the opening value. Trading was not nearly so heavy as yesterday, and although there was a shade of recovery just at the close the finale was weak and unsettled. The boys in the "pit" were evidently afraid to let the market go over Sunday at the extreme figures of the day, and the general disposition was in favor of closing out all deals with the week. December opened at $1 31½, sold irregularly up to $1 34, and then in the same manner down to $1 31½; afterward it was offered at $1 31½, then strengthened to $1 31¾, but closed unsalable at that figure and inactive; total sales were 285,000 bu. Other sales were: 45,000 bu November at $1 28⅝@1 27½; closing sellers at $1 26½; 15,000 bu January at $1 36¼@1 34½.

Corn—The market opened like wheat, strong and higher, and sold up about 1c, but afterward broke heavily and closed below the close yesterday evening. Light holding was the rule. Sales: 5,000 bu October at 39½c; 35,000 bu December at 39@37½c; 25,000 bu year at 38¾@37½c; 15,000 bu January at 39@38½c; 15,000 bu February at 39½@38⅞c; 5,000 bu May at 42c.

Oats—Also opened higher and advanced, weakening later and closing heavy. Sales: 10,000 bu November at 28½@28¼c; 55,000 bu December at 30¼@30c.

Rye—Opened steady for cash, but close lower. No trading in futures.

Flour opened higher, but subsequently weakened off to about yesterday's rates, closing slow. The demand was light all through, with less doing in low grades than anything else, owing to their scarcity. We quote as follows: Fine $4 35@4 50; superfine $4 60@4 80; x $4 90@5 10; xx $5 25@5 50; xxx $5 65@5 75; family $5 90@6 00; choice $6 10@6 25; fancy $6 35@6 75.

Wheat—Grades higher; the demand for Nos. 2 and 3 red came mainly from shorts; the No. 2 opened at $1 26, advanced ¼c, after call, fell to $1 26¼ late, while at close $1 26 would have been extreme. Sample sales early in day slow on account of the range of prices; on medium sacked—but early prices not obtainable at close, say by 1c. Sales: Grades—No. 2 red—2 cars part reg. at $1 26, 13 cars and 1,600 bu part in E. at $1 26¼, 4 cars at $1 26⅝, 1½ cars (mainly in E.) $1 26½; No. 3 red—6 cars on call and after at $1 18¼, 12 (1 in V) at $1 18; No. 4—14 cars at $1 11; rejected—2 cars at $1 03@1 5¼; Mediterranean—6 cars No. 2 part reg. at $1 20½, 1 No. 3 at $1 17½; Spring—2 cars No. 2 (steady) in St. L. at $1 09, 6 cars No. 3 in V. (2c higher) at $1 04.

Corn—Grades—No. 2 mixed scarce, higher and in demand—opened at 38¾c, closed at 39⅛c; rejected dull—yet ½c better; No. white-mixed irregular—opened at 43c, sold down to 41c, closed at 42c. New slow but firmer at 35@35½c; new white-mixed in active milling request—couple cars sold early at 41c, but it soon fell off to and closed steady at 39c; no-grade 33½c. Samples higher; No. 2 white mixed on E. track 1½c better at 43½c. Sales: Grades—42 cars No. 2 mixed fr. to st. lr. at 38⅝c, 1½ cars do in St. L. at 39c, 5,000 bu do reg. at 39½c, 2 cars rejected in V. at 33½c, 4 no-grade reg. at 32c, 2 No. 2 white mixed at E. L. at 43c, 1 do in V. at 42½c, 2 do this side at 41c, 6 no do at 42c, 2 cars new white mixed at 41c, 1 do at 39c, 3 cars new at 35c, 6 do at 35½c.

Oats—Grades—No. 2 higher, selling freely to local trade at 28c; a few cars at 28¼c; rejected sold an order buyer ½c higher; at 26½c this side and 26½c in V.; No. 2 white steady. Samples firm. Sales: Grades—13 cars No. 2 st. fr. st. L. at 28½c, 1 car rejected in V. at 26¼c, 13 do st. fr. this side at 26¼c, 1 No. 2 white at 29¼c.

Rye—Received 3,400 bu. No. 2 in active speculative, order and local demand—opened 1c higher, declined 1c, but at very close brought highest rates of day. Track rejected steady. Sales: Grades—1 car rejected reg. at 68c; No. 2—part car at 72c, 5 cars reg. at 73½c, 2 st. fr. St. L. at 72½c, 4 do at 73c, 8 do at 74c.

Barley—Received, 5,239 bu. Quiet. Sales: 1 car rejected at 40c, 1 No. 3 do tree storage at 52c, 1 medium do at 60c, 8 prime Minnesota at 70c.

Pork—D. S. meats—higher; sales—1 car 15-day loose short clear at 6.15c to be, 20 bxs 25-day shoulders at 3.80c, 60 bxs 30-day long clear and c'ribs at 6@6¼c, 10 bxs 40-day short clear at 6.40c, orders, 128 pkgs, 25-day to cured—shoulders 4½c, long clear 6½c, c'ribs 6¼@½c, short clear 6½@¾c.

Bacon—Very little done—23 packages sold: shoulders 4½c, clear rib 8¼c, short clear 8¼@⅝c, and 50 tcs new s.c. hams—plain 9½c, cured 9¾c. Futures—Small sale loose short clear seller the Year at 5½c. Orders (65 pkgs)—shoulders 4½c, clear rib 8½c, short clear 9c, c. s. c. hams 10c.

Lard—Scarce and higher. Refiners bought the light offerings of prime steam early in week at 5½c loose, when packed was salable at $5 80@95c; on Thursday 210 tcs packed sold at 6c @ p. t., and 120 tcs at 6¼c. Orders, excited and higher: salable at 6¾@10c, held at 6.60c.

Closing Prices at Other Points.

Closing prices at other markets, reported by John J. White, Manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, October 25.

Wheat—$1 18⅞ November, $1 21½ Dec.
Corn—45c November, 45c May.
Oats—32½c November, ——c December.
Pork— —— November, $11 15 January.
Lard— —— November, 6.85c January.

The Cotton Market.

The demand was very fair for spots, with sales of 2,040 bales, while the market was steady and quotations unchanged. New York also steady. Liverpool ½d higher, but quiet and unsettled.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York.
Low ordinary	9	.....
Ordinary	9¼	9 15-16
Good ordinary	10½	10 11-16
Low middling	10½	11 1-16
Middling	10¾	11½
Good middling	11	11½
Middling fair	11½	12⅛

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE.

Stocks to-day, 39,065; same day last year, 26,009 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS,

	Receipts, bales.	Shipments, bales.
To-day	3,517	2,251
Same day last year	4,463	3,239
Total for season to date	120,492	78,905
Same time last year	81,760	51,818

NEW YORK.

Futures at 1:05 p. m. Sales —— bales.

Future quotations: January, 11.34; February, ——; March, ——; April, ——; May, ——; June, ——; July, ——; August, ——; September ——; October, 11.26; November, 11.20; December, 11.22.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Uplands, 7; Orleans, 7⅛d. Sales 8,000 bales.

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.

St. Louis to Boston, 64. Providence, 64. New York, 59. Philadelphia, 57 Baltimore, 56.

The Produce Market.

RYE FLOUR—Scarce and stiff. Choice salable at $5 from first hands.

CORNMEAL—Firm at $2 30@2 35 del for city on orders.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1 09.

LEAD—Steady and firm; soft Missouri at $5.

HEMP—Scarce and firm. Undressed $110@120; dressed at $140@160; hackled tow $75@80, break tow $60@60; shorts $130@150.

BALINGSTUFF—Bagging firm; demand good; jobbing rates based on 10¼@10½c for 2-lb jute—(small orders 11@11¼c); 2-lb flax 8¾@9c. Hemp twine 11@12c. Iron cotton ties $2 25@2 75 ₩ bdl—discounts on quantities.

WOOL—Quick sale and firm. Tub-washed—medium 44@45c; dingy 42@43c; low 38@40c; Unwashed—medium 27@28c; lamb 26@27c, coarse 24@25c; fine 19@21c; Texas 26@28c. Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c ₩ ₩ less—Southern burry wortn 10@13c. Sale 8 sks tub at 44½c.

HIDES—Green weak. Dry salt firm. Dry flint 18¼@19c—damaged 15¼c; dry salt 14¼@15c; green salt 9¼@9½c—damaged sc

FEATHERS—In large receipt and easy at 50c for prime live geese; No. 2 do at 45@48c; mixed 10c to 40c; tare 3@10 ₩ cent.

BEESWAX—In demand at 21c for prime.

DEER SKINS—Dry summer at 37@38c.

GRASS SEEDS—Clover firm at $5 90@8; timothy higher at $2 50; red top quiet—nominally 40@45c.

WHITE BEANS—Country in free receipt and good demand. Fair at $1 10@1 25; prime medium and mixed at $1 35 to $1 45; choice medium and navy $1 50@1 55 to $1 60.

SAUERKRAUT—Firm. City jobbing at $6@6 25 ₩ brl and $3@3 25 ₩ half brl. Country worth $3 50@3 75 ₩ brl.

HEMP SEED—In large offering and dull at $1 30@1 35.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady at 98c@$1.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1 10@$1 15 for good to $1 18 for prime clean.

SORGHUM—Nominal at 23@25c for good.

PECANS—Steady at 7@7½c for Western.

CHESTNUTS—In demand at 5½@6c ₩ ₩.

HAZELNUTS—New salable at 1½@2c per ₩.

BROOM CORN—In demand and firm. Crooked and common at 2¼@2¾c; medium at 3@3½c, prime at 2½c, choice and extra do at 3½@4c.

SUMACH—Salable at 1½c ₩ ₩.

POP-CORN—Plenty and dull at 1½@2½c ₩ ₩.

CIDER—Choice hard slow at $4 50@5; all else salable only to vinegar factories at $3@3 50.

DRIED GREEN PEAS—Jobbing at $1 40@1 45 for choice.

HONEY—Choice comb scarce, worth 14@16c, medium 10@13c, extracted dull at 10@12c.

HOPS—From store: New York '79s 43@45c. Wis. do 12c, old N. Y. 20@22c.

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

CRANBERRIES—Soft to fair $4@4 50 and choice to fancy $6 50@7 75 ₩ brl from store—all cultivated.

HORSERADISH—Steady at $1 25@1 50 ₩ brl in shipping order.

CAULIFLOWER—Choice Northern in fair demand at $2 50@2 75 ₩ doz.

SWEET POTATOES—Steady. We quote: (packed on orders): Yellow and red Nansemond $1 75@2, red Bermuda and Southern Queen $1 50@1 75.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples at 4½c to 5c—choice 5¼c. Peaches at 7@7½c to 8@8½c for new.

LOUISIANA ORANGES—Plenty and dull; much arriving in bad condition. Sales of sound at $4 to $5 ₩ brl—repacked on orders at $5@6; green and slightly damaged at $2 50@3 50.

LEMONS—Selling at $5@6 ₩ box on orders.

LIVE STOCK.

Comparative receipts and shipments for the 24 hours ending to-day, and the same day in 1878:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Cattle	228	339	280	993
Hogs	4,238	2,399	638	3,246
Sheep	250	106	688	85

CATTLE—Supply scant, and, as may be imagined, there was but little doing in the way of business. Local and canning demand for butchers' stuff quite urgent, and a good deal of activity would have ensued had the offerings proved ample. Shippers were out of the market, but good native steers in the pens would have attracted some shippers, as New York is better, with demand steadily increasing, and prices higher on good and prime steers. The few lots of butcher cattle offered were readily taken by the buyers for the canning company at strong prices. The run the coming week will be without doubt fair and of better quality. Country shippers should increase their shipments of cattle to this market. There is no fear of a glut from this on. Stock and feeding steers in demand and unchanged. Milch cows with calves slow. Ruling quotations steady.

RULING QUOTATIONS.

Export steers	$4 70@4 85
Prime native steers, average 1,400 to 1,500 ₩s	4 50@4 65
Good to prime graded steers, av. 1,100 to 1,300 ₩s	4 00@4 40
Common to good grass native steers	3 00@3 85
Good to prime native feeding steers, av. 900 to 1,100 ₩s	3 00@3 50
Fair native stock steers, av. 800 to 900	2 50@2 90
Good to prime native cows and heifers	2 50@2 90
Common to fair native cows	1 75@2 75
Fair to good corn-fed Texan steers	3 00@3 75
Common to good grass Texan steers	2 50@3 00
Fair to good Colorado steers	4 25@4 50
Common to good veal calves, per head	4 00@9 00

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
23	Southwest mixed	900	2 50
30	Southwest mixed	756	2 50

HOGS—Activity had again full sway, and the fair supply found prompt di-posal early in the day at strong prices, namely, from $3 60@3 70 for Yorkers and Baltimores, and $3 50@3 70 for mixed packing, while heavy butchers brought from $3 65@3 85 per 100 ₩s. The demand from shippers and summer packers far exceeded the supply. When the supply gave out there was a sign of weakness. Values slow. Stockers $2 90@3 15, rough $3 25@3 45, mixed packing $3 50@3 70, Yorkers and Baltimore $3 60@3 70 and butchers and select $3 70@3 85.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	186	$3 62½	15	320	$3 70
53	178	3 65	46	337	3 65
53	242	3 70	40	270	3 70
15	245	3 65	53	270	3 70
70	183	3 65	55	178	3 65
26	195	3 65	116	240	3 70
56	212	3 65	64	222	3 65
24	187	3 65	76	279	3 65
57	191	3 65	53	265	3 55
39	190	3 65	54	237	3 70
38	206	3 65	18	231	3 70
52	182	3 65	29	270	3 65
56	187	3 65	31	314	3 62½
46	203	3 65	11	260	3 60
17	157	3 70	13	266	3 65
12	284	3 65	23	249	3 65
20	209	3 65	39	266	3 55
19	185	3 65	12	240	3 70
70	263	3 70	51	194	3 65
16	190	2 70	13	251	3 65
38	252	3 65	64	248	3 65

SHEEP—Demand from local spe

WHO SHALL GO FIRST?

Who shall go first to the shadowy land,
My love or I?
Whose will it be in grief to stand,
And press the cold, unanswering hand,
Wipe from the brow the dew of death,
And catch the softly fluttering breath,
Breathe the loved name nor hear reply,
In anguish watch the glazing eye;
His or mine?

Which shall bend over the wounded sod,
My love or I?
Commending his precious soul to God,
Till the doleful fall of the muffled clod
Startles the mind to a consciousness
Of its bitter anguish and life distress,
Dropping the pall o'er the love-lit past
With a mournful murmur "the last—the last,"
My love or I?

Ah! then, perchance to that mourner there,
My love or I?
Wrestling with anguish and deep despair,
An angel shall come through the gates of prayer,
And the burning eyes shall cease to weep,
And the sobs melt down in a sea of sleep
While fancy, freed from the chains of day,
Through the shadowy dreamland floats away;
My love or I?

Which shall return to the desolate home,
My love or I?
And list for a step that shall never come,
And hark for a voice that must still be dumb,
While the half-stunned senses wander back
To the cheerless life and thorny track,
Where the silent room and the vacant chair
Have memories sweet and hard to bear;
My love or I?

And then, methinks, on that boundary land
My love and I!
The mourn'd and the mourner together shall stand
Or walk by those rivers of shining sand,
Till the dreamer, awakened at dawn of day,
Finds the stone of his sepulchre rolled away,
And over the cold, dull waste of death,
The warm, bright sunlight of Holy Faith,
My love and I!

THE ROYAL ZULU.

A Tale Founded on Fact.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

Beneath the shade of a grove of palms a maiden knelt in prayer on the morning of the fatal 22d of January, 1879. Her face was pretty beyond most of her countrywomen, and her small hands and feet, her distinguished ornaments and graceful form bespoke her the daughter of some powerful chief. But strange, considering her nationality, were the words that flowed from her lips as she raised her clasped hands to heaven. Not from witchcraft or enchantment, or from the equally powerless deities of her nation, did she seek for help, but from Him only, the one true God, Jehovah.

"Father," she cried, "to whom all the ends of the earth look for help in trouble, hear me for the sake of Jesus. The evil spirit of war and persecution has come down and entered my father's kraal, and Cetywayo has folded his hands and bowed his ear to listen. He has sworn to drink the blood of the white men, and eat up all the Christian Zulus of his nation. O Great Father! in this hour of trial keep Cassatonga and me faithful to thyself!"

At this moment a movement beside her caused the worshipper to turn round, and she beheld a stately warrior standing near her, leaning on his black shield. His eyes were fixed with unspeakable love on the youthful form before him. "Luola," he said, "your prayer for me is answered; I can fight no more for Cetywayo. Last night, the murder, indescribable in cruelty, of Sirayo's wives, for their adherence to the Christian faith, proves what little mercy the king would show toward any one, even yourself, were you to oppose his will; and though it is our duty to bear persecution when it comes, it is no doubt equally madness to provoke it. Here we can no longer stay without declaring our faith, and therefore we must fly with all haste to Helpmakaar. You know the good missionary there, the same who taught us the will of the Great Master, and, beneath his care, you will be safe from your father's wrath. This alternative is the only one left to us, and I feel it is the right one. Will you come now, Luola? My horse stands ready in the thicket."

"I will." And, though the hand extended to him trembled, the voice was steady that decided their fate.

"By Rorke's Drift is our shortest road," he said, as they reached the tree where his horse was fastened, and placing the princess on its back, he mounted behind her, and turned his steed in the direction of the Buffalo. They traveled for some hours with extreme caution, skirting every kraal and open ground, till at length they arrived at a large thickly planted wood, in which they hoped to find an hour's repose. But they had scarcely dismounted ere the roar of artillery and the cracking of rifles, mingled with wild yells, were heard in the distance, and Cassatonga hastened to conceal his royal charge before endeavoring to discovering the cause. Hiding Luola and his horse in the densest part of the grove around him, he selected a lofty tree, whose thick branches would be a shield in themselves. Climbing with the agility of his nation to the topmost boughs, he beheld the fatal field of Isandula spread out before him. Amazement at the unexpected sight and deep admiring pity flashed in his eyes as he looked on the tiny band of white men who, shoulder to shoulder, received unflinchingly the masses of his countrymen, as they swept down upon them.

The first emotion of his heart was a fly to the aid of the devoted column, but the thought of his bride restrained him, and he sank back among the sheltering leaves. Straining his sight over the awful plain, he could distinguish his own fierce regiment, although foremost in the work of death, yet not so preoccupied therewith as to be unconscious of the plunder which lay around, pausing even in their butchery to collect cattle, stores, and wagons to be driven to their distant kraals. Horror and disgust filled his new enlightened soul. "Why do those English soldiers stand there," he asked himself, as the breath came quickly through his laboring chest, "on that plain of Africa, far away from their island homes, to be shot down, steady in their matchless ranks, by their swarthy foes?" His own heart gave him the reply: "To save helpless women from the savage butchery he beheld last night; to guard the gray hairs of old age from going down to a terrible grave beneath the real or feigned imputations of witchcraft and divination; and, above all, to teach the pure faith of the gospel where reigned the degrading demonology of his native land." His dark eyes blazed and his pulses throbbed as these thoughts surged through his mind, and he pressed his hands over his aching eyeballs as he bowed himself to the service of that flag which shelters Freedom and Truth beneath its folds.

But meanwhile the work of death went on. Those who were sent for help to Rorke's Drift were, alas! shot or assegaied: few, how few! reached the river, and Cassatonga beheld with dismay that the Zulus were scattering toward the Drift. Could he skirt the wood and reach the ford before them with his precious charge? was now his anxious thought. Descending quickly from his position, he found the trembling Luola terrified at his long absence. He described the awful scene he had just witnessed, and told her of the immediate necessity for endeavoring to cross the river.

The blood of the lion-like founder of her dynasty flowed in Luola's veins, and though convinced of imminent danger she was not wanting in courage. "Let us go," she said; "God will help us, and be our shield."

Remounting, they rode on till they came to the edge of the wood, when a new danger menaced them, which tested to the utmost the fleetness of their steed. Barely out of range of rifle shot, some scattered parties of Zulus were coming toward them. Cassatonga knew well he could give no reason for not being with his troops, and the daughter of their king was not unknown. Were she seized and conducted back to her father, he dared not think of her fate. Urging his horse to a gallop, he cleared the wood, and by carefully placing every hill and clump of bushes between him and the savages, he succeeded in making several miles undiscovered.

But just as he and Luola were beginning to hope they might escape unnoticed, a yell in the distance told that they were seen. Now was the hour of trial for horse and riders. The noble animal seemed hardly to touch the ground as he flew along the plain, the wild yells of the Zulus ringing behind. At length the banks of the Buffalo rose high before them, and Cassatonga realized with horror that he had not time to look for the ford, and must only trust his nearly exhausted companion and breathless horse to the perils of a plunge from those lofty banks. But it was their last hope of safety; they must do it or die. At length they reached the bank, which rose full six feet above the stream. Cassatonga held the princess tightly in his arms, and the horse's nostrils dilated and his eyes shot fire as he gazed on the torrent beneath. But not a second did the noble animal waver; obedient to his master's hand, he bounded from the bank, and in another minute tossed his noble head above the wave as he bravely breasted the stream. In a few moments, however, his feet touched the bottom; the ford was found, and the worst of the terrible strain was over. At length they gained the opposite bank, up which the weary horse toiled slowly; and soon, to his rider's great astonishment, the small English camp lay before them.

The pair now paused to consult about their next move. The Zulus, they justly conjectured, would make no delay in crossing the river, and their poor horse was far too exhausted to carry them that night to Helpmakaar; therefore they unhesitatingly felt that their wisest course would be to place themselves under the protection of the English commander. Tying a white handkerchief to the end of his spear, Cassatonga approached the camp; and when within ear-shot he called out in a loud voice to the sentries, informing them that they were Christian Zulus flying for safety. They were immediately seized and brought before the officer in charge, who received them with much suspicion, as he had only just heard of the disaster at Isandula, and was in no mood to harbor Zulus of any kind. Their tale was soon told. But though the officer suppressed his pity for the sufferings of the royal maid, he gave orders to have them strictly watched, at the same time commanding that their wants should be supplied.

It is needless to give a description of the night that followed. All the world knows how through the darkness the tide of battle surged up, wave after wave, against the weak barriers of the little fort, and was again and again repulsed. All the world has rung with the names of Bromhead and Chard, and all the other heroes who with strong hands and stronger hearts held the fort that night. But among them all who fought beneath the red-cross flag there was no stronger arm, no braver heart, than his, the young Zulu chief, who had renounced friends, fortune and country to enlist beneath the banner of a higher Cross, and strive henceforth for a more enduring victory. As the morning broke upon the scene, and disclosed the dusky foe, disheartened and defeated, vanishing like dark clouds behind the distant hills, the gallant officer, begrimed with powder, seized the now scarcely darker hand of the noble Zulu, and thanked him as a British soldier for his timely aid. Luola felt in that moment she was rewarded for all the terrors of the night.

After some hours' needful rest at the fort, the young travelers prepared to resume their journey. They were followed by the benedictions of all. Luola had been untiring in her assistance to the wounded, and the dying were cheered by her words of comfort. Thus, amidst many good wishes, they bade farewell to their new friends, and, accompanied by the officers bearing dispatches, they set out for Helpmakaar. The evening shadows were lengthening as they entered and rode through the streets of that town, and soon they were received with warm welcomes beneath the roof of the good missionary.

Not long afterward, before these officers returned to their posts, they were called upon to witness the union of their Zulu comrade with his royal bride. The ceremony was performed by their friend Mr. B—— in the words of the beautiful service of the English Church. And here let us leave them. They have set themselves resolutely to the task of preparing for that labor of love which they feel certain God will in His own good time open up for them—a wide field of missionary work in their dear native land. Be it ours to pray for the success of all such noble hearts, and for the time when the swords of all the world shall be beaten into pruning-hooks, and the nations study war no more.

MAKING HER FATHER'S GRAVE.

A Pathetic Scene Witnessed in an Ohio Cemetery.

[From the Sandusky (O.) Register.]

A little girl with tangled locks, peeping from under a calico hood, clad in a dress of chintz, loitered behind as the great dusty crowd moved out of the gates of Mount Adna the other day after they had scattered their flowers and done honor to the dead. Dreamily she gazed after them, her eyes filled with a far away look of tenderness, until the last one had disappeared and the rattle of the drums had died away. Then she turned and vaguely scanned the mounds that rose about her, clutching still tighter the fading bunch of dandelions and grass that her chubby hand held. An old man came by and gently patted her curly head as he spoke her name, but she only shrank back still further, and when he told a passing stranger that the little's one father had died on shipboard and been buried at sea, there was only a tear drop in the child's eye to tell that she heard or knew the story.

When they were gone she moved on further to a neglected, empty lot, and, kneeling down, she piled up a mound of earth, whispering as she patted it and smoothed it with her chubby hand: "This won't be so awfully big as the others, I guess, but may be it will be big enough so that God will see it and think that papa is buried here." Carefully she trimmed the sides with the grass she plucked, murmuring on: "And may be it will grow so that it will be like the rest in two or three years, and then maybe papa will some time come back and"—. But she paused, as though it suddenly dawned upon her young mind that he rested beneath the waves, and the tear-drops that sprung to her eyes moistened the little bunch of dandelions that she planted among the grasses on the mound she had reared. When the sexton passed that way at night as he went to close the gates, he found the little one fast asleep, with her head pillowed on the mound.

Worth, the Artist.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

While we were talking over this De Morny romance, we saw three English persons enter, an elderly woman, a young one, rather pretty, and a smiling, awkward young man, nice, homely country sort of people, quite out of place in that Vanity Fair. After some delay, Worth came out of one of his sanctums, and encountered these odd-looking persons on his way to us. The elder woman accosted him in a decided English pronunciation. Blushing and smiling, the young, pretty girl, who was with her reddened, but looked imploring and eager, while the young man, in his shyness, hid behind the curtain. They had come for the manty-maker man's autograph! Think of it!

"God bless me, ma'am," said Worth in a true English tone and manner, "I have written my autograph many a time in a business way—but really—"

The elderly and young women interrupted the potentate of petticoats with the most overwhelming entreaties, so he yielded good-naturedly, and went off to a desk with the little morocco-bound book they gave him in which he wrote his name. He brought the book back to them laughing, and saying:

"I've made a sad mess of it, I'm afraid, but—"

"Oh, Mr. Worth!" exclaimed the two women in ecstatic unison, "I am sure we are ever so grateful," etc.

Worth attended them very civilly to the entrance and with as much respect as if they had been ordering 50,000 francs' worth of gowns from him.

Worth has a round, good-natured face, is a little bald, about middle height, dresses very simply, has no figure to boast of, and has a limp, tired look about his shoulders and back; the arms hang a little forward, with palms inward, as if meant to be eternally smoothing down imaginary petticoats, and when he is telling what he intends to do with a mantle or gown, accompanying his words with appropriate gestures, his movements are most droll and comical. His manners are not at all bad. I expected to find him conceited and uppish, quite spoiled by the women, especially after the scene of the autograph—and, by the way, he seemed rather pleased with that affair, and while he talked with us about it actually blushed as he laughed. He has rather homely, simple, straightforward manners, and when addressing the young women of the establishment he prefaces his remarks with the English phrase "I say."

A French Chevalier d'Industrie.

[From the Parisian.]

I.—A gentleman, irreproachably dressed, goes into a confectioner's store and says to the gentlemanly confectioner: "I want one hundred and fifty of the nicest cream tarts you can make."

"A hundred and fifty! That is a pretty large order; do you want them at once?"

"Within three hours at the latest."

"I can have them ready in that time. Ahem! It is customary to ask a deposit on such orders—say ten francs."

"Certainly, my friend: here are your ten francs."

II.—About two hours later a gentleman irreproachably dressed goes into a tailor's shop across the way from the pastry cook's and asks to be shown some overcoats. He selects one of the nicest and asks the price.

"One hundred and twenty-five francs, sir."

"Very well. I will take it. I have some money to collect at the confectioner's across the way. I presume you have no objection to letting one of your young men come over with me to get it."

"Certainly not. A worthy man is my friend Mr. Puff."

III.—The confectioner enter irreproachably dressed gentlemen, now wearing an overcoat, and tailor's young man. The confectioner greets the former with the respectful friendliness due to a good customer.

"Ah, Puff, I've called round for that 150. You promised to have them for me at 2:30."

"You shall have them in five minutes, sir."

"Very well. I have to go round the corner to see a man. You will give this young gentleman 125 of the 150. I will return and get the remaining twenty-five myself in a few moments."

"With pleasure, sir."

IV.—Five minutes later the confectioner gives the tailor's young man 125 cream-tarts —and a bill for balance thereon, twenty-one francs twenty-five centimes.

One minute thereafter a confectioner and a tailor's young man are scouring the neighborhood in search of an irreproachably dressed gentleman with a new overcoat, whom the great city, with its ceaseless bustle and confusion, has swallowed up as a yellow dog swallows an oyster cracker.

A BOY'S REMONSTRANCE.

I am feeling very badly; everything is going to smash;
All the things I have believed in are going with a crash:
The folks are growing learned, and all their wretched lore is
Used to shake a fellow's faith in his best beloved stories.
The fairies have been scattered, and the genii they have gone,
There are no enchanted castles; they have vanished, every one.
Aladdin never lived, and the dear Scheherazade,
Though very entertaining, was a much mistaken lady.
Of course I see through Santa Claus, I had to, long ago;
And Christmas will be going, the next thing that I know,
For I heard, I wasn't listening—I heard the parson say,
He had really—yes, had really—grave doubts about the day.
And as for Master Washington, they say the goose should catch it
Who believed a single minute in that story of the hatchet.
They've given a rap at Crusoe, and dear old Friday. Why!
We'll all believe in Friday, we boys will, till we die!
They may say it's not "authentic," and such like if they dare!
When they strike a blow at Friday, they hit us boys. So there!
And I've been reading in a book, writ by some college swell,
That there never was a genuine, a real live William Tell!
That he was just a myth, or what we boys would call a sell;
That he didn't shoot the apple, nor Gesler, not a bit—
That all the other nations have a legend just like it.
I think it's little business for a college man to fight
Against these dear old stories and send them out of sight.
And all the boys are just as mad! and so the girls are, too;
And so we called a meeting to decide what we should do.
And we passed some resolutions, because that is the one
And only way for meetings, when it's all that can be done.

I send you here a list:

Resolved, That there was a William Tell;
That by his bow and arrow the tyrant Gesler fell.
Resolved, That he was not a myth, whatever that may be—
But that he shot the apple and Switzerland was free.
Resolved, that Crusoe lived, and Friday, and the goat.
Resolved, that little Georgy his faher's fruit-tree smote,
And owned up like a hero. Resolved, that all the science
Of all the learned professors shall not shake our firm reliance
In the parties we have mentioned; and we do hereby make known
The fact that we boys feel that we have some rights of our own—
And request that in the future these rights be let alone.

—[St. Nicholas for November.

THE VIOLET FLOWER.

BY LOUIS CHARLES.

On a low, miserable cot in a small, dingy room, under the roof of a crumbling tenement, a woman was dying. The shadows of night were fast falling over the little village situated in the Ardennes, and the sufferer turned her glaring eyes from the window, and looked for a moment on the figure of a young man kneeling beside her.

"My son," the woman gasped, "listen to me. I am dying."

"I hear you, my mother."

"You have always been a good son," she went on, feebly; "you never cost me a single tear."

"I did my best in all things."

"And you will not forget me when I am gone? You will remember your duty always?"

"I shall remember as long as I live."

"And you will never, never forget the last words which your mother speaks? Keep from evil companions, Pierre; and let nothing stain your honor. Promise me this, my son."

"I promise, mother."

"When I am no more, bury me in our own little churchyard, and plant a bunch of violets over my grave. Every year in the spring-time you will come and gather two of the modest blossoms and repeat the vow you make to-night."

"I shall never fail."

"That is all. Love France for your mother's sake, and do not forget the violet flowers. Promise me again, Pierre."

"Mother, I swear."

Ten minutes later, Widow Valore had ceased to breathe.

* * * * * * *

They were stirring days, those of 1798, when the great Napoleon began his memorable campaign into Egypt, and the soldiers came in swarms to answer his call. Pierre Valore stood among the very first volunteers. It was a strong arm and a willing life be offered for the glory of his country. He feared neither the broiling sun nor the enemy's fire; a weary march had no terrors for him, and he gave no thought to the perils he would have to encounter. Such courage could not go long unrewarded; he rose rapidly; before half a year he found himself a captain, honored and respected by the men as well as by his superior officers.

The winter passed, and the skies were growing pure again, when Pierre's brow became clouded, and an occasional tear would roll down his bronzed cheek.

"General," he said one day to the commandant of his detachment, "I should like to be spared for a few days."

"Spared, Captain Valore?" echoed the General, with a look of surprise. "That is quite impossible. We start on Friday, and I could not think of sailing without you."

"But, General, I must go."

"Must?" repeated the veteran, smiling. "That is not a soldier's word. Is it your sweetheart you wish to kiss farewell?"

"Sir, I have no sweetheart," replied Valore, proudly. "I want to visit my mother's grave."

"Is that all? Well, my man, take my word for it, your mother's bones have no intention of running away. You are the best man in my brigade; you are indispensable; is not that compliment enough?"

"But only a few days."

"Come, do not ask for what is impossible. Go back to the ranks, and let your mother sleep on in peace."

Valore hesitated for an instant at the entrance of the tent.

"Then, General, you refuse?" he said, turning back again.

"I must do my duty, Pierre, and I refuse."

Friday came, and the men embarked. But Pierre Valore was not among them.

* * * * * * *

The battle of the Pyramids was unavoidable; the enemy were anxious and strong, and Napoleon no less eager to measure his forces with those of his foes.

A regiment was quartered on a little plain at the edge of a clump of studded trees, and drawn up into a hollow square. In the center of a small platform, raised a few feet off the ground, were six officers seated on drum-heads and a seventh standing before them, his arms crossed, listening with apparent coldness to the decree which had just been read. He had heard the death sentence of a deserter, who was to be executed then and there, the doomed man being no other than himself. Behind the platform three men were silently digging a shallow grave in loose sand.

When everything was ready, the accused came forward, and an orderly from another division advanced with him.

"It is useless to question this man," said the condemned, in a firm voice. "I confess my crime."

"You, Valore," exclaimed the Colonel; "you always were a brave soldier. Have you anything to say?"

"Nothing, except that I find all very just. But I would do the same thing to-morrow all over again."

"Will you let us know why you did it, Pierre?" continued the officer, kindly.

"Yes, if any one cares to hear. My mother died five years ago. At her bedside I swore to live an honest man, and to avoid evil companions. To remind me of my pledge, she made me promise to plant a violet over her grave, and every year I was to pluck the first bud that blossomed among the grass. Four times I had sought the little church-yard, and gathered the tender flowers that grew above her stained bones. At the time of my last visit, the regiment was leaving France. I asked for leave of absence, and was refused. There was but one way left, for I must obtain the violets at any cost—I deserted. When I had found the flower, and pressed it to my lips, the enormity of my crime arose with all its shame before me. I had vowed never to forsake my duty, and I felt my oath was broken. There remained but one thing to do—rejoin the regiment and deliver myself to justice. I came here and surrendered. The rest is known. I have been condemned justly, and I am ready to meet my doom. It is a heavy price—life for a single flower!"

"Here is the chaplain," whispered one of the men; "shall he approach?"

"By all means," said Valore; "I have made my peace with God, sir," he added, to the clergyman, "and I am prepared to die in charity toward all men. I have nothing more to say except farewell, and bless you, every one."

Then, bowing to the chaplain, he walked to the scaffold with as firm a step as if he had been marching past the General, in ordinary times, at a review. The men turned sick in the ranks, the drummers' hands trembled as they beat the terrible "tattoo," and the file of soldiers detailed for the execution hung their heads for shame, as though they were murderers instead of promoters of justice and discipline.

"Farewell, friends all!" shouted Valore, taking his position, and the adjutant gave the word that all was ready.

But at that moment there was a cry—a low, murmured cheer among the men, as they separated to let a horseman advance to the center of the column. He looked neither to the right nor left, but made straight for the platform, and dismounted within a few yards of the condemned man. As he stepped gracefully from his horse, and stood beside the deserter, both officers and men held their breath, watching with anxiety the movements of the master they had learned to respect so highly and love so well.

It was Bonaparte, hero of the Pyramids, who appeared before them.

Without a word, the "Little Corporal" walked up to the platform, and placed himself directly in front of the disgraced man.

"Pierre Valore," he said in his clear, pure voice, "your crime has been known to me only a short time. From yonder clump of trees I have just heard the whole story. If the life which you so freely offer to the memory of your mother is a burden to you give it to me. You have still another mother, kinder, better than the one you have lost, and who needs the help of her noble sons. Give me your hand; you are a free man; if you have a life to spare, keep it for her. For France is your mother!"

Pierre Valore fell upon his knees, and seizing the delicate, wax-like hand, carried it reverentially to his trembling lips.

"My life is yours," he said, between his tears. "I wish I had a hundred lives to give as willingly."

The men were too excited to cheer, and maybe it was this mute admiration which honored the commandant most. He waved his hand graciously, and, mounting his horse again, rode away.

Two days later they were fighting. The "Little Corporal" was everywhere in the thickest of the fray. Just where the shot flew fastest, where the furious cannon raged fiercest, the three-cornered hat was visible, always ahead, like a charmed being, leading them onward to glory, to triumph and destruction. The clarion voice shouted the order, "Charge!" which was re-echoed by every Captain along the line, and the vast sea of men, sweeping down like a huge tidal wave, plunged headlong into the redoubt before them. The contest was man to man, sabre to sabre.

He certainly must have been invulnerable, so many times to escape what seemed inevitable death. For the twentieth time he was surrounded by a band of yelling Arabs, who defended with fiendish avidity each foot of ground that was taken from them.

Meanwhile, a few yards distant, fought Pierre Valore. His trusty sword flashed here and there among the howling crowd, dealing death in all directions. There was no time for words or smiles, but in his mind he set down a decoration, should they meet again at a later day. Again and again they were hemmed in, with a hundred infuriated savages at their very faces. One tall chief, maddened with despair, hurled his lance with terrific violence at the breast of his fearless opponent.

The "Little Corporal" saw it come, and in one second prepared for his death. But in the instant he was spared. A man sprang up and almost draggrd him from his horse, receiving as he did so the lance in his own chest.

"General!" cried Valore, for the man was he, "my life belongs to you and to France!" and he fell with the iron through his heart.

It was over—the day was won. With a mighty cry of triumph the victorious army swept over the plain, leaving the dead and wounded upon the blood-soaked field.

In his tent, Europe's conqueror was thanking Heaven for its favors and dreaming already of new worlds and new people to subdue.

The day will never be forgotten; its victory and multitude of slain will be remembered as long as history lives. But there were deeds of valor performed on those Egyptian sands that deserved loftier monuments and louder praise than were sung over their naked bones by the hyena and carrion bird.

Among those obscure heroes was Pierre Valore, whose name, although unknown to fame, still found a place in the memory and gratitude of the indispensable man he had saved.

Bonaparte never forgot Pierre Valore's last words spoken on that day, and the sound of the man's death cry rang on his ears till he died.

On his return to Paris the Emperor chose the violet flower as his favorite emblem. He never gave any reason for its selection; but long afterward it was said by a veteran of the "Old Guard" that the origin of the emblem could not be traced beyond the battle of the Pyramids. He added, also, that hardly any other subject would make the master's cheery voice tremble or make the pure, unclouded brow grave.

FASHION NOTES.

Carmelite brown is again worn.

Derby hats grow more and more popular.

Jet is the ephemeral fancy of the moment.

Squirrel continues to be the popular fur lining.

Fichus of lace and muslin of all sizes are worn.

A new cloaking material is checked satin de Lyons.

Flounces at the bottom of dresses are made to flare.

No two hats or bonnets are precisely alike this fall.

A large rose, with satin petals, is the newest corsage flower.

Young ladies wear short round skirts at all dancing parties.

There is a rage for flowers made of shot silk, satin and velvet.

Buffalo Bill has taken the place of the beef-eaters of last year.

White lisle thread gloves are the fancy of the passing moment.

Polka dotted silk net in cream color shades is sold for neck scarfs.

Very little trimming is seen on the most fashionable Derby hats.

Children no longer wear light-colored fabrics except for evening dress.

Deep basques and square pockets appear on the new casaquin jackets.

Armure gros satin cloaking material makes a beautiful dolman visite.

Scotch "42d" plaids are as popular for young girls and children as ever.

Dresses are worn at pleasure with a deep or a demi-train, or none at all.

Ture satin, in changeable colors, appears among the new dress goods.

New French wraps are as often lined with soft satin quilting as silk fur.

Reticules of satin or of the dress trimmings are now made to match suits.

Jackets of a different color and material from the dress are again in vogue.

Lambrequin paniers are the fashionable form of this drapery at the moment.

Matelasse silk-faced cloakings have a back of heavy beaver or chinchilla cloth weft.

Dress draperies and corsages present as great a variety of fashions this fall as bonnets and hats.

The newest fancy for trains is to gauge or shir them just at the point of the lap-over.

Grecian chinchilla is a new clipped fur, destined to great popularity during the coming season.

Dresses with but one skirt of heavy material will certainly be worn during the coming winter.

Garnet of the deepest shade is a favorite color for dinner and afternoon reception dresses.

The Directoire and the Incroyable, two very large lace throat bows, are the rage in Paris at present.

Very large rosettes of Breton lace or point d'esprit are seen among new confections for neck-wear.

Jackets have rolling shawl-shaped collars that can be worn very high or low, according to the weather.

Perfectly plain skirts, devoid of flounces, ruffles, or any trimming, are frequently seen in Fifth avenue.

White toile sanglier, or boar's cloth, is a fine but substantial all-wool fabric, dotted in raised pin points.

Jackets of mastic color or Dauphin gray cloaking cloths are worn by little girls with very dark dresses.

New flat, square-side pockets in silk, velvet, satin and also of leather, appear among novelties of the season.

New silk fans have cassimere designs and colors, with the white ivory sticks painted by hand in colors to match.

Young girls in Paris wear their hair in waves all over the head, with a knot of loosely coiled hair in the back.

Some of the jauntiest jackets are made of heavy natte or basket cloth, in intermixtures of grave and bright colors.

Among American low-priced dress novelties of the past week are small checked "matinee suitings" and "Imperial fabrique."

The change in the coiffure of Parisian women is decided; Greek styles and classic ideas rule the coiffeur or coiffeuse at present.

The new neck scarfs of cream-colored, polka-dotted silk net require no hems. They are knotted in the throat in an incroyable bow.

A large silk cord, passing several times around the hat and fastening under a feather rosette, trims some of the nobbiest felt Derbys.

FIELD AND FARM.

Norman Horses.

For many hundred years there has existed in Normandy a superior race of heavy horses, noted for their size, strength, action and endurance. They were called Norman horses, from the fact that they were bred in Normandy, and existed there, a distinct breed, for many years before they became scattered throughout the other districts in France. They are now known by various names peculiar to the departments in which they are found. In Boulogne they are known as Boulonnais; in Normandy as Augerons; in Picardy, as Vimeux; and in Artois and French Flanders, as Hammonds. They are all descendants of the Norman race, to which they are indebted for all their good qualities as draft horses. There are various other names by which Norman horses are known in France, but the families we have named are the most renowned in commerce.

These families produce not only the renowned heavy draft horses known by their respective names, but they furnish a large number of the colts which are taken into Perche and raised there and sold by the Perche farmers under the name of Great Percherons. The name Percheron originated among the good farmers of Perche, who buy colts from all the neighboring departments and Percherize them—that is, they make Percherons of them by giving them plenty of good feed and moderate work. The farmers of Perche are engaged more in raising horses than breeding them. They go into the neighboring departments and buy a certain class of gray colts that make medium-sized animals when matured; they feed them well, work them moderately and sell them, when grown, under the name of Percherons. This class of horses is extensively employed in the omnibus service throughout all the departments in France.

Brittany (a division in France, situated on the western coast) furnishes the Perche farmers with the greatest number of colts suitable for omnibus horses. This Percherizing business has been carried on extensively in Perche, and the large number of Percherized animals which the Perche farmers have thrown upon the market under the name of Percherons has established that name for all omnibus horses in France, regardless of where they are bred or raised. Brittany furnishes the Paris market with as good omnibus horses as Perche does, and, although they are bred, raised and sold by the Breton farmers, when they arrive in the Paris market they are called Percherons.

These facts may be stated for the benefit of those who may have formed an idea that the Percherons are purely bred and form a separate and distinct race. The class of horses that are called Percherons in France are not the famous French draft horses that are so valuable for breeding purposes. They are not the class of horses that experienced breeders and good judges of draft horses are importing from France to the United States.

Draft horses are valuable in proportion to their size, being equal in other respects. Size, with the proper form, is the most difficult thing to preserve in any breed of domestic animals; it is indispensable in draft horses, for without it we could not perpetuate and improve the race. A horse that weighs 1,800 pounds will sell in France for double the money that the same quality of a horse weighing 1,400 pounds will sell for. The same may be said of horses in this country. It is true that there will always be a demand for light draft horses, and past experience has proved that in breeding for the largest we are sure to get small animals enough for all practical purposes. We have had a fair demonstration of this in the Canadian horses. The heavy Norman horses introduced into Canada by the early French settlers were bred pure for many generations; and, although they retained all the characteristics of their ancestors in every other respect, in size they degenerated down to mere ponies. From the experience of our Canadian friends we may learn a valuable lesson, and by a judicious course of breeding we may avoid the mistake that they have made. By selecting only the largest and most perfect animals in the Norman family for breeding purposes, we may be able to breed them up to a standard of excellence even beyond that which they now possess.

French draft horses are generally known throughout the world as Norman horses. It is the name that was given to the renowned heavy horses in Normandy many centuries ago, and has been handed down from generation to generation until the present time. J. H. Walsh, a reliable English author, says: "The Norman horse has been celebrated for ages as the type of horse, for the purpose of show and utility combined; with a fine, upstanding forehead, he unites a frame of the most massive proportions, and this is moulded in a form as elegant as it is consistent with his enormous power. * * * Their countrywoman Rosa Bonheur has made this variety of horses familiar to most of my readers, and I need not, therefore, trouble myself to describe them minutely. * * * The True Norman horse is large, powerful, sufficiently active and very hardy."

Sheep to the Acre.

In an address before the Indian Sheep Growers' Association, Mr. B. F. Magee held the following:

There is one thing about pasturing sheep that has been overlooked, viz., the damage done to the grass by being run over by the flock. While I believe one acre of good grass would keep five, or may be eight, sheep well, I do not believe 100 acres would keep 500 sheep. Five sheep would probably do but little damage to one acre, even though they were confined to it; they would make but few tracks over it in a day, and would easily find fresh grass each day.

But suppose we put 500 sheep in a 100-acre lot; if each five sheep would confine themselves to their own particular acre they probably would do well in summer. But they will not do this, and right here is where theory and practice part company. Our five sheep start out to graze, and the 495 go along with them. Now a sheep is a dainty creature, and likes clean food. So the hindermost part of the flock keep pushing ahead, paying little or no attention to what has been already run over, and being in each other's way, each would go over ten times as much ground, before it is filled, as it ought. And having so much more work to get its food, it does not do so well as one that can satisfy itself with little or no exertion. Going over the trail too frequently, and picking about dung and urine for grass, is doubtless what makes large flocks so liable to disease.

Quinces.

The high price that this fruit brings in market should induce at least the attempt to grow more extensively than we see tried. The borer, one of the chief troubles in some places, should not deter the people from planting, as this is easily kept off. The blight also can be controlled to some extent by letting the trees grow bushy, and planting one or two trees near the house where the soapsuds of the wash days could be thrown around the trunk, would almost insure a crop of fruit. In the East we had no trouble in growing them on any good soil, but the finest ever grown on our ground was on trees near the drain from the kitchen, and one tree that stood near the well, the pump of which was used by a number of families, and the waste water flowed over the roots all summer. This thing of wet feet for trees and vines depends very much upon the subsoil; if porous and the water can sink away and never become stagnant the trees will flourish. The quince in particular is partial to deep, rich, moist soil and it is in such situations that they yield the finest fruit.

Guinea Hens.

If a man can fill his ears with cotton or move out on the prairie where he has no neighbors, it will pay to keep a few Guinea hens. They lay more eggs than the common fowl. It is also claimed that one of them will keep one-half an acre of potatoes clear of beetles, etc., and at the same time answer the purpose of a barometer in predicting the changes in the weather. If their merits balance their music, get some eggs and hatch out some; they are good eating, and very pretty.

Green Manuring.

The benefits of green manuring with buckwheat and rye are well shown by a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer. The field had been in corn for fourteen years and was completely exhausted. It was ploughed, sown to buckwheat, which was ploughed under when in flower; then sown to winter rye, which was ploughed under the following spring and the land planted to corn. The yield of corn was very good. Three years after a portion of the land was sown to buckwheat the last of July, turned under September 20 and sown to winter wheat, the crop the next season being thirty-three bushels per acre. On land adjoining that had not received a dressing of buckwheat, the yield was only fifteen bushels per acre.

Eggs in Winter.

Keep poultry in good warm quarters in winter; there is nothing that pays better. The acute poulty raiser seeks to have eggs when they command a good price. This is in the winter and early spring. The way to do it is to have laying hens kept warm and well fed, with a good run in cold weather. A little fire in the poultry house will assist greatly in this. Thus you may with a little care have fresh eggs to sell to special customers when really fresh are scarce, and put money in your pocket. The difference in the cost of eggs produced in winter, when twenty to twenty-five cents per dozen may be had, is a mere bagatelle in comparrison with the return. All there is to it is a little outlay of money, and the exercise of a little business tact. The time to prepare for it is now.

Dogs With a Cough.

An English journal of high repute says in regard to the care of these friends to man:

"Dogs are very subject to a complaint called the 'husk' (a cough). An excellent remedy is finely chopped suet boiled in milk, with a little garlic, also finely chopped, and added to it. For worms a teaspoonful of salt, either in its dry state or dissolved in a small quantity of just warm water. The same remedy is also excellent when the first symptoms of distemper show themselves. It acts in both cases as an emetic. Wheat straw or oat straw are best for a kennel; barley straw is apt to cause mange.

Facts For Farmers.

Iron is found in the ashes of all plants that are used for human food.

Hogs may be kept from measles, trichinosis, etc., by mixing a handful of good wood ashes with their food twice a week.

Fowl houses and yards should be well drained. Low, damp grounds are very unhealthy for chickens. A hill-side is the best location for a poultry house.

The soil should be fed so that it in turn may feed plants, for in proportion to the richness of the soil, either natural or artificial, in just such proportion may it be made to yield a heavy crop.

The Results of the Construction of the Mississippi Jetties.

Mr. E. L. Corthell, the resident engineer at Port Eads, in an illustrated paper in the November Scribner, writes as follows concerning the practical benefits of Capt. Eads' work at South Pass:

It is not too broad an assertion to make that every theory advanced by Capt. Eads, every statement made by him in reference to the channel which he should secure, and in reference to the advance of the bar in front of his works, has been fully verified by actual results. These results are all that the most sanguine anticipated, but the objects for which the jetties were built are of far greater importance, for they affect the welfare of millions and are destined finally to exert an influence on the whole country.

These objects will be realized in a development, and in an increasing prosperity of the Mississippi Valley. The work which has been accomplished will stretch its relieving and assisting hand to the remotest frontiersman, who, knowing that an open river-mouth will make it profitable for him to raise cereals, will cut down new forests and cultivate a larger farm. It will induce greater production everywhere in the Mississippi Valley, and with it an increasing immigration.

Already the grain export of the Valley is turning into this, its natural channel. The following table, compiled from official sources, will show the tendency to increasing shipments of cereals by way of the jetties:

SHIPMENTS OF CORN IN BULK.

1874-'75	199,997 bushels.
1875-'76	1,257,089 "
1876-'77	2,490,300 "
1877-'78	5,249,457 "

WHEAT IN BULK.

1875-'76	38,301 bushels.
1876-'77	172,218 "
1877-'78	843,058 "

It is estimated that the jetties, by partially improving the channel at the mouth of the river, saved the country $1,600,000 during the year ending September 1, 1878, by a reduction in freights on cotton alone.

It must be borne in mind that the channel through the jetties is only just obtained. The changes that will take place in the production and shipments of cereals and cotton will come slowly; but in a few years we will see one of the greatest revolutions of the century in agriculture and commerce.

Other and more immediate benefits to commerce resulting from an improved channel can be seen from the following table, which compares the detentions at the bars of Pass a l'Outre and Southwest Pass with the detentions at the mouth of South Pass.

	Number of vessels crossing the bar.		Number of vessels detained.	Number hours detained.	Maximum draft d'ug the year.
Pass a la'Outre and South-west Pass.	1874	2,633	55	2302	19.6
	1875	2,177	73	2516	19.6
South Pass.	1878	1,869	18	499	22 11
	1879 to July 1.	1,113	0	0	23.6

It must be remembered that at the former places the channel was improved by the Government dredge boats; at the latter the jetties were under construction and the channel was but partially developed.

ART.

At Home.

Locally very little is doing in art. Most of the artists are home again preparing for their regular work, and in all studios the bustle of getting to rights again has been finished, and as soon as inspirration comes work will be begun.

The Sketch Club met the other day to consider the advisability of a carnival, or something of the sort, to replenish the exchequer. No decision was formed, although it is probable that some sort of an entertainment will be given.

Mr. Chase will spend the winter in St. Louis with his father-in-law, and will probably open a studio in the Life Insurance Building, on Sixth and Locust streets.

Messrs. Marple, Tracy and Meeker are hard at work preparing for the annual sale, which comes off in November. Each gentleman will offer about fifty canvases.

The subject for illustration at the regular meeting of the Sketch Club next Wednesday night is "Tam O'Shanter."

Art Notes.

Parmigianino's monument has been inaugurated at Parma.

Granet's statue of Montesquieu is to be shortly exhibited in Bordeaux.

The Italian National Exhibition of Fine Arts, of which little good is said, has been opened at the Brera Palace in Milan.

The Paris Budget of Fine Arts reaches 417,000f., of which 300,000f. are for work in sculpture, painting and medal and other engraving.

Antwerp has purchased from M. Allemant, for 22,000f., a collection of Egyptian antiquities, comprising statuettes, funeral and historical stones and terra cottas.

The mosaic atelier of the Sevres manufactory will execute in the Pantheon a work after M. Hebert's design of Joan of Arc and St. Genevieve being presented by angels to Christ.

An inhabitant of the environs of St. Mesmin, in France, has found a gold ring of the fifth century, of which the seal is formed by a rare gold piece of the Princess Placidia, sister of the Emperor Honorius.

It will take two or three years to cast Prof. Schilling's colossal statue, "Germania Victrix," which will be set up as a national memorial on the heights of the Niederwald, overlooking the Rhine. The work will be done at the Royal Bronze Foundry at Munich and 500 centners of bronze will be required.

A curious lacustrine relic has been found at a village on Lake Neuchatel by two fishermen. It is a strangely shaped pillar or pile of the age of stone and 1.65 metres in height. The pillar, which is of wood, is surmounted by a conical capital, under which five holes have been bored, which correspond exactly with five similar ones at the base. The most plausible suggestion of the archaeologists who have seen it, is that it is an instrument for bending bows. It has been placed in the museum at Boudry.

A True Case.

"What makes you look so glum this morning?" asked a man as he dropped into a friend's office the other morning.

"We have had trouble at the house."

"Water pipe burst?"

"No."

"Wife lick you."

"Not much."

"Come, now, what is it, a boy or girl?"

"Girl."

"I congratulate you."

"What for? She died last night."

"Oh, then, it's death?" said the other. "Well, I'm really sorry. Laura was a fine girl."

"Yes, she was; and she was just 14, and was getting interesting and strong enough to help do the washing and housework."

And then No. 1 passed out and left the mourner to his meditations.

Spittoons for Two.

Everybody has heard of the ready wit of Douglas Jerrold. The following is a specimen: "At a club of which Jerrold was a member, a fierce Jacobite and a friend as fierce of the Orange cause were arguing noisily, and disturbing less excitable conversationalists. At length the Jacobite, a brawny Scot, brought his fist down heavily upon the table, and roared at his adversary: 'I tell you what it is, sir—I spit upon your King William!' The friend of the Prince of Orange rose, and roared back to the Jacobite: 'And I, sir, spit upon your James II.!' Jerrold, who had been listening to the uproar in silence, hereupon rang the bell, and shouted: 'Walter, spittoons for two!'"—[Chambers' Journal.

WICHITA.

A Ramble Through This Flourishing Kansas Town.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

WICHITA, KAN., October 22, 1879.—Sedgwick county is but a specimen of the whole State of Kansas and is a picture that affords great delight to all lovers of pastoral scenery. Then again the climate of this country is such as to make it a great attraction. It has none of the characteristics of a bleak northern winter, and at the same time its summers are devoid of the terrible heat of a Southern clime, and thus it becomes a happy mean between the two extremes. The air seems to be rarified, and what in more Northern or Southern climes would cause fatigue seems to have here but little effect on the system. In fact one feels like business, and nothing drags here. Everything moves with a snap and vim that speaks well for the energy of the people. Wichita, as the county seat of Sedgwick, and as the central point for shipment of the entire southern portion of Kansas, is a place of no small importance, and its business features are daily becoming more prominent and calling for more notice from the outside world. The town numbers nearly 7,000 souls, and is built up in a most thorough and substantial manner. Churches of all denominations have fine congregations, and the educational facilities to be found here are almost perfect. In fact, Wichita is a progressive town, and while it is already good, it is going forward to still better things. The A., T. and S. F. R. R. runs through the town, and St. Louis, and San Francisco Railroad will in a few months reach here, thus giving a direct outlet to St. Louis. This point is one that the "Future Great" would do well to look after, and it will be a point that in the near future will add in no small degree to the valuable shipments of grain and cattle that already reach that place. Wichita will be a great addition to the numerous feeders of the St. Louis and its position such as will make it essentially a St. Louis town. Already the people of this section are looking forward with anxious impatience for the time to come when they shall be united by a band of steel to the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, and shall be able to turn the immense products of this section in that direction.

The business interests of Wichita are represented fully in almost every branch of trade. Your correspondent found merchants doing a business that, for size and profit, were almost equal to those of metropolitan guild.

W. C. WOODMAN

is one of the city's most prominent men. He is the President of the First Arkansas Valley Bank, which was established in 1870, and which controls a capital of over half a million. He is also the owner of a large amount of real estate, and does an immense business in foreign and domestic loans.

THE WICHITA SAVINGS BANK

was established in 1872, and this present year gave up its charter, and is now known as the bank of Kohn Bros. & Co. The Kohns are men of tried financial ability.

THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,

with Mr. H. W. Lewis as President, is the youngest monetary institution in the city. It is operated as a State bank, and has a capital of $100,000, with a surplus of $12,500. From the very first hour of its business it has gone on without a reverse, and its prestige is daily growing, and its financial success is thoroughly assured.

BITTING BROS.

loom up in their new building in magnificent style. They do a fine business in clothing and gents' furnishing goods.

S. M. STEELE

is the big man of the town, and the oldest settler, having come here in 1869. He has charge of the land interests of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. for this section and is also making loans on real estate for Eastern capitalists.

Your correspondent saw to-day a sight that knocks all big potato stories in the head. A farmer living fourteen miles west of town brought in a load of potatoes that beat anything the oldest settler ever saw. One of the largest measured 23 inches in circumference. The average yield of his crop was in three acres 233 1-4 bushels to the acre.

Another farmer living four miles from town raised and picked from one vine 84 watermelons that averaged 23 3-8 pounds. The largest one weighed 47 1-2 pounds. The wheat yield for the coming year promises now to be the largest ever known here.

The business men of Wichita are all fully awake to their own interests and those of the town, and this is what makes this city so complete a success as a business point.

Before closing we must not fail to mention the man of the town,

MR. R. JACKS,

who owns the boss clothing house of Southern Kansas. He is a St. Louis boy, and his many friends at that place will be glad to know that he is a "boomer," and no mistake. He carries a stock of $15,000, and does a business of about $50,000 per annum. The great feature of his establishment, however, is his Zoo-Zoo.

Messrs. Hobart and Dunn, of the St. Louis and S. F. R. R., are booming things lively in the interest of their company, and are both gentlemen of great business ability, and are making friends for the road they represent wherever they go. The arrival of the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R., will be celebrated with great eclat by the citizens of Wichita, and the management of that popular line will find a host of warm supporters throughout Southern Kansas. SPIKE.

Two Pictures.

I.

Miss Blanche Murray is a very proper young lady. Last week she caught her little brother smoking.

"You terrible thing," she hissed, "I am going to tell father on you!"

"This is only corn-silk," murmured the boy penitently.

"I don't care what it is. I am going to tell on you, and see that you don't get into that beastly, horrid, degrading habit. I wouldn't have anything to do with smokers."

II.

It is evening. Miss Murray is sitting on the front stoop with Algernon. It is moonlight, and the redolent spirits of the honeysuckle and syringa are wafting bliss to their already intoxicated souls.

"Would little bird object to me smoking a cigarette?"

"Not at all," replied Miss Murray. "I like cigarettes, they are so fragrant and romantic. I think they are just too delicious for anything."

"Then I'll light one."

"Do, and blow some of the smoke in my face, it is so soothing and dreamily Paradisic."

Then he lights a cigarette, and they talk about the weather for two hours and a half.

A Prehistoric Joke.

The New York World has employed a professional funny man, who works off little jokes every day under the head of "Unconsidered Trifles." In his last batch we find the following chestnut: "Whenever Adam asked Eve if she would like to take a walk, she replied: 'I don't care A-dam if I do.'" Now, we can stand an old "gag" once in a while, but we think that the line should be drawn at or about the beginning of the Christian era. It is well known that this joke on the patronymic of our great ancestor was quite common in and around the Garden of Eden at the time of its habitation by Adam and Eve. It was, in fact, the "Hardly Ever" of the post-Quaternary period, and some of the most profound of our archaic jokologians have attempted to set aside the biblical account of the disturbance between Cain and Abel, substituting therefore the report that after Abel had repeated this stale play upon his honored father's name for the hundredth time, the fierce shepherd of uncultured antiquity, in a fit of exasperation, slew him with a club. What, we may ask, should be done with a citizen of the Nineteenth Century who thus pillages the Joe Miller almanacs of the pre-historic cave-dwellers.—[Baltimore Gazette.

Schweitzer Kase.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

An hour's climbing brought us to a solitary hut, inhabited by men only. They were barefooted, ragged and fearfully dirty, and their miserable shanty was fully in keeping with their personal appearance. Evidently no woman's hand, however slovenly, had applied itself to the arrangement or keeping of that domicile. But what could these bearded, unkempt hermits be doing in this solitary place. During a few minutes' conversation with them the mystery was solved. One of the men loosened a lever from which a heavy stone was suspended, removed some coarse cloths, and exposed to view a large white cheese. "Das ist Schweitzer kase," said he in the broad Tyrolese accent, "Vielleicht haben sie solchen im Bachmaier gegessen?" "Garkein," replied I, with suppressed nausea. And this was a Swiss cheese manufactory! What a contrast to a Western Reserve dairy, with its shining milk pans, its clear spring water, its pretty, bright-eyed milkmaids! I think I shall not take Schweitzer kase any more at the table d'hote.

The translation of Prince Metternich's autobiography, by Mrs. Napier, is now passing rapidly through the press in London and is promised for issue early in November.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Current Events of the Week from All Quarters.

Doings of the Gun Club---The Proposed Billiard Tournament.

Rowing, Racing, Track Talk, Base Ball and General Notes.

The present week presents no marked increase of local sport over that of last, which was pronounced one of the dullest of the season. In professional circles nothing has been done and in amateur but little worthy of note. At Carondelet a charity walk has been held, but the contestants are unknown to fame and it is charitable to say nothing of the number of miles they accomplished. All of the professional pedestrians have left the city with the exception of Geraghty and Hibbs, and the former will return to his fields of corn at Mendota, Ill., as soon as the suit over the last six days' walk may be settled. The annual exhibition games of the Missouri Gymnasium will be held next month at the hall of the society, on which occasion an interesting programme will be rendered. The subject of a series of athletic contests to take place at the Riding School ere the commencement of winter is being agitated, and future developments in that direction are anxiously awaited. An informal meeting of the directors of the St. Louis Jockey and Trotting Club was held last Monday night, at which nothing was accomplished save the selection of a committee to calculate the losses incurred by the last trotting meeting. The club has had enough experience with trotting meetings, and will confine the exhibitions in the future to legitimate running. The club will hold their regular annual meeting at the Lindell on the 20th of November. On Sunday afternoon the Browns will play a game of base ball with a picked nine at the Red Stockings Park which will embrace all of the professional players in the city. Preparations are being made for the amateur billiard tournament at Mussey's next month, and considerable interest is being manifested in the subject. The sportsmen are preparing for the fall campaign again, duck and quail and a little trap shooting being done in a quiet manner. Everything is quiet in home boating circles.

Rod and Gun.

The Missouri State Sportsmen's Association held its annual convention and tournament at Kansas City this week, commencing Tuesday and concluding last evening. The grounds used for the occasion were the Exposition Grounds, and the tournrment went off nicely, with all the noted wing shots in attendance. Among the St. Louis crack shots who participated were Messrs. Oliver Garrison, Jr., Charles West, Hunt Wilson, Bowles, of Memphis, and Carr and Allbright. The money prizes for the various cash competitions approximated $3,100, besides the special prizes. Pigeons and glass balls were the food for the contest.

Wild turkey and deer are reported numerous, with an occasional bear, in the southeastern portion of the State.

Messrs. Root and Marks took a day's turn through Illinois on the 17th inst. after quail, but met with only moderate success. They contemplate a trip to Egypt.

At Benning's Range, Washington, recently, P. J. Lauritzen did the best long score rifle shooting on record, making 222 points out of a possible 225 at 1,000 yards.

The recent Bench Show of dogs has induced our local sportsmen to invest heavily in canines and it will not be many seasons before St. Louis can show a finer sporting kennel than any city in the country.

James Meagher and George Bayha have packed up their paraphernalia, laid in a supply of amunition and gone over into Illinois for a week's hunt. They will go into camp at the first favorable spot where game abounds and devastate the State.

It was thought by sportsmen that the severe weather of last winter destroyed the greater part of the feathery game, but such is not the case, as there is an abundance of quail and prairie chickens this season, while hares and squirrels were never more numerous.

Judge Jones, Col. Geo. Babcock, Philip Zepp and W. L. Fitzgerald are entertaining the idea of a week's fishing expedition down in the Black River country. With the above quartet to think is to act, and the finny tribe may prepare to be hooked gracefully.

Charles Carson, J. McDonough, the cotton expert, and M. Leslie inaugurated an expedition against quail and duck to Creve Cœur Lake on last Saturday. On arriving they found the weeds most too heavy for quail, but plenty of duck, and put in a splendid day bagging sixty-three quail and twenty-eight ducks.

The low water in the marshes and sloughs this fall is causing ducks and brant to travel the territory adjacent to this city without pausing for any considerable period. In Illinois there are but few pools and ponds where water can be found, and Creve Cœur Lake is the only point attractive to sportsmen desirous of a day's sport of this nature.

The Cue.

Sam Baldwin is now duly installed at Mussey's rooms, and reports excellent business since the opening on last Saturday.

Fifteen-ball pool has lost within the past few months all the popularity it ever gained. It is no longer the fashionable game.

Yank Adams, the finger expert, has quit the variety boards and returned to New York, where he will probably open a room.

"Benedict" is playing a better cushion game than any of the local amateurs. A few evenings ago he scored 284 points in one run.

Gallagher is the only professional billiardist in the city at the present time, and he has not been doing anything phenomenal of recent weeks. He will probably remain in the city until after the tournament.

Jacob Schaefer is the favorite here in the game with George Slosson now in progress at New York, and betting men are backing him at great odds. If he is beaten quite a number of the boys will go broke.

Arrangements are being completed for the amateur tournament, which will be given at Mussey's rooms, during the month of November, presumably about the 15th. Six well-known amateurs have signified a willingness to enter the contest and the entries will probably close the first week of next month. The games will be played on one of Collender's latest tables, and it is understood that it will be presented to the winner as one of the principal prizes. There is no reason but what St. Louis should be able to turn out a score of fine amateur billiard players.

The great game of billiards, 3,000 points up, between Sacob Schaefer and George Slosson for a stake of $4,000 and the championship of the world, now in progress at Madison Square Garden, New York, is proving a great source of attraction throughout the country. Both men are pretty evenly matched, although Schaefer is the general favorite, and a good game may be expected. The game is an original one in many respects, as but 1,000 points will be played in an evening, no matter what the condition of the players when that score is attained. The game began on Thursday night and will close tonight.

Track Talk.

Ten Broeck, the noted English turfman, has purchased the famous race horse Themistocles, who took England by storm last season.

Granville has been sold to R. E. J. Miles, the theatrical manager, for $5,600. He will be used as a road-horse hereafter. His record is 2:30.

Col. John W. Conley has retired from the management of the Chicago Trotting and Jockey Club. Col. Haverly is looking for another turf king.

Pierre Lorillard is negotiating for the purchase of Mistake and Shy Dance, the Kentucky two-year-olds. It is rumored that he has secured the latter for $8,000.

From information received it is believed that there is a plan on foot by English turf managers to so handicap Parole that he may not win a race again on this side of the water.

During the week meetings have been held at Baltimore and Chillicothe, O., and fair interest has been manifested and pretty sport witnessed. The Southern Circuit will open shortly.

Among the horses to be disposed of at Mr. Bonner's sale in New York is a son of the famous old Flora Temple, that much resembles the old-time queen of the turf, and has shown recently a trial of 2:23 3-4.

At Carson City, recently, Connor, a two-year-old colt owned by Theodore Winters, ran a three-quarter dash, carrying eight pounds over the rule weight, in one minute and a quarter, the fastest time by a colt on record.

Alcides and Iago, by Middletown, trotted a half mile together to the pole at Prospect Park last week, in 1:13, and it was the first time they had been hitched together this year. They give promise of "downing old time." Mr. Irwin is considerably excited on account thereof.

Mr. Ten Broeck, who for some years since was a great patron of racing in England, but whose colors have for some time been missing from the track, has recently resumed his connection with the English turf in a small way, and it is rumored that he will next season have a large number of horses in training.

The great fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico, near Baltimore, inaugurated on last Tuesday and to conclude tonight, is one of the best attended ever given by the club. The weather has been all that could be desired, and excellent sport has been the result. All of the crack Eastern and Southern flyers are on the track, and creditable scores were the result.

D. B. Irwin, of Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., has sold to Mr. Shaw his five-year-old stallion Rising Sun at long figures. It is said that Rising Sun has shown Mr. Shaw a half-mile in 1:10 the day of the purchase. This is the colt that was second in the 2:40 class for stallions in the Breeders' Meeting at Prospect Park in September. In this contest he was in front each time to the three-quarter mile, but having been sick the week previous, could not stay the pace the full mile. Mr. I. has also sold Romuella to New York parties.

The most successful jockeys in England this season have scored victories as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Total.
F. Archer	154	266	420
C. Wood	62	280	342
T. Cannon	60	181	241
H. Luke	49	206	255
G. Fordham	41	133	174
Fagan	41	165	206
H. Constable	40	141	181
J. Goater	37	150	187
J. Osborne	35	111	146
Greaves	34	129	163
H. Morgan	31	177	208
J. Snowden	28	129	157
Gallon	26	124	150
D. Lamaire	26	179	205

Aquatic.

Col. Bob Ingersoll has been elected an honorary member of the Modoc Rowing Club.

Boating men of St. Louis are loud in Hanlan's praise. His letter to Referee Blaikie is manly and noble.

The proposed race between the crack crews of the St. Louis and Modoc Clubs has not yet been decided upon.

Courtney says that Frenchy Johnson has improved wonderfully the past season, and can row very fast.

Boyd, the English oarsman, announces that he is coming to America to make an effort for the championship.

There has been a slight split in the Missouri club, and a new society is about to be formed by the seceding element.

S. M. Graffur, last year's captain of the Keokuk Club, is now residing at Sedalia, and will start a club at that point next season.

Frank Kilsby, who seven years ago was one of the fastest scullers in England over a mile and a half course, is one of the life guards at Atlantic City.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association was postponed from the 21st to the 25th, at Burlington, Ia.

The various crews visited Carondelet last Sunday with the intention of getting up a race with the Magnolia crews, but none of the latter crews could be found.

The Modoc Club are going to have a jolly meeting of all its members on Saturday evening, November 15. Friends of the club will be invited. Lots of fun in store for those who go.

Hanlan made very good time in his five-mile race, but there are dozens of oarsmen in St. Louis who could row half the distance in double that time, and they are not professionals either.

George H. Hosmer has been doing some good work in Toronto, and quite recently rowed a mile in very fast time and excellent form, in the presence of several members of the Hanlan Club.

Billy Welsh pulled in the Modoc canoe last Sunday down to Carondelet, but, finding the current too much for him coming back, made a landing, and ran up on the railway track, making 6 miles in 49 minutes.

There was a party of capitalists down from Chicago last week looking at the Creve Cœur property with a view of building ice-houses, and making the place a summer resort. Move Chicago down here and St. Louis would be quite an enterprising town.

Edward Hanlan has consented to prepare for another race with Courtney, but only with the express understanding that it must be play or pay. He says that if anybody cuts his boats Courtney can take the stake money. He will row either Boyd or Elliott at Toronto, allowing them $500 expense money.

The Halifax Chronicle, commenting upon the late victory of the Modoc Club, of St. Louis, Mo., says: The oarsmen of this club are the remnant of the celebrated tribe of Modoc Indians who so bravely defied the troops of the United States Government for two years. "Awake, my Sinjin," and go for that bluenose Chronicle.

The race at Norwich, Conn., on the Thames, Monday, between Ross and Riley, was not exciting, though witnessed by a fair number of spectators. The course traversed was from Osgood's wharf down the river one mile and a-half and return for a prize of $1,200. The race was won by Riley in a fraction over twenty-three minutes.

Captain Matthew Webb, the great English swimmer, will leave New York on the 28th instant for Australia, where he intends to compete for the Australian championship. Previous to going he will challenge Boyton to swim him next summer ten miles in American waters, for the championship of the world and $3,000 a side. He will accept the four miles handicap offered by Boyton.

Capt. Boyton has concluded his 200-mile swim down the Merrimac River and gone to Canada, where he will enter the head waters of the Connecticut and swim down its entire length to Long Island Sound. The voyage will be 400 miles long, and will be extremely difficult on account of the many cataracts, rapids and falls to be met with. He expects to finish the run inside of ten days. In December the navigator will go to California, where he has signed a contract to exhibit for fifty days.

Mr. Edward Hanlan, champion oarsman of America and England, authorizes the statement that as soon as possible after ice has broken in the spring, he will row James H. Riley, of Saratoga, a four or five mile race for $2,000 to $4,000 a side, on any water in the United States which may be mutually acceptable, and he will row Chas. E. Courtney, of Union Springs, a match race for $5,000 or $10,000, but never again will row Mr. Courtney for a purse. He is particularly desirous of rowing Riley and says he can beat him. Hanlan intends making a visit to Boston soon, accompanied by his wife.

Base Ball Notes.

The Clevelands have re-engaged Phillips, their first baseman the past year, for next season.

The White brothers, George and Harry, will play with the Bostons next season, if rumor can be believed.

John Clapp, catcher, captain and manager of this year's Buffalo nine, will strengthen Albany's team next year.

Poorman, the crack pitcher of the Jersey City team, has signed to play with the League Blub of Buffalo next season.

The base ball season is now at an end, and the professional ball players are picking out their lunch routes.—[Wicked paper.

The two recent victories of the Albany Club over the Nationals of Washington place them at the head of the National Association.

The Worcester team, for whom Richmond will positively pitch next season, is undecided whether or not to join the League or National Association.

The Boston Club during the League season just closed scored nineteen home runs. Jones secured nine, O'Rourke five, Snyder two, Houck two, and Cogswell one.

The Bostons now under contract for next season are Bond, Sutton, Morrill, Burdock, Jones, Houck and Foley, and other contracts will probably be made within the next few days.

The players that have already signed with the Nationals, of Washington, next year are Lynch, Snyder, of last year's Boston Club, Latham, Gerhardt, McClellan, Baker, Derby and Trott.

The Troys have engaged the following players for next season: Cassidy, Gillespie, Dickerson, Evans, Connors, Caskins, Holbert, Larkin, Harbidge and Welch. They also made an offer to Cogswell of this year's Bostons, but he has not as yet accepted it.

A Philadelphia paper makes a few mild mistakes in referring to Ed. Cuthbert, Captain of the Browns, in the following paragraph: "Cuthbert, well known in this city, is playing third base for the St. Louis Browns. In a recent contest with the Riverside, of Memphis, his record in that position was one put out, six assists and two errors."

Mack, the energetic manager of the Cleveland club, says the New York World, is going to try and engage Ulyett, the noted cricketer of Daft's team, to play left field for the Cleveland nine in 1880. Instead of accepting Ulyett will probably laugh at the proposition. There is evidently more money and honor in being a professional English cricketer than usually falls to the lot of an American professional base-ball player.

The batting and fielding average of the National Association is led by Lipman Pike, of Brooklyn. He has dropped only two fly balls this season and has a total of only ten errors charged against him while playing in four different positions—pitcher, first and second base and center field. He played in the Springfield and Albany clubs. Woods, of the Worcesters, led Pike in batting until the last two championship games, when Pike took the lead by making seven hits. He has made 104 base hits with a total of 136.

There seems to be a good-sized squall in base ball matters in Cincinnati at present. Jim White accuses McVey of crookedness in one of the Providence games; Barnes is emphatically objecting to being fined $20 for not appearing on the Boston grounds in season for the opening of a game, through no fault of his own; the president of the club has been freeing his mind to an interviewer about his players, giving some of them a severe character, and thus arousing unpleasant feelings, and no steps have been taken to engage players for next year. So things are decidedly mixed.

Miscellaneous.

An Apache Indian ran ten miles in fifty-eight minutes at St. Jose, Cal., recently.

Ross, of Baltimore, defeated Daly, the Irish champion, in a five-fall wrestling match at Toronto last Tuesday night.

The draught-board on which Robert Burns played with his brother has been placed in the Burns Museum. It is a curious-looking old article, strong, homely-made and in fair condition.

Yale has received a challenge from the University of Pennsylvania to play a game of foot-ball on November 1, at Hoboken. No arrangements have yet been made for accepting the challenge.

The final score in the eighty-four-hour walking match, which closed at New York Saturday night, was as follows: Fitzgerald, 377; Colston, 370; Campana, 363; Dent, 350; Barber, 319; Waters, 333 1-8; Dufrane, 325.

The pedestrians who contended in the recent contest for the O'Leary belt have, with few exceptions, come to the resolution that the track shall know them no more. Blistered feet, swollen ankles and empty pockets were their only reward.

The tournament between the bowling clubs of the Indianapolis and Louisville, for the championship of Kentucky and Indiana, resulted Tuesday at the former city in a victory for the first named, who beat their opponents 278 pins in the first game, 151 in the second, and 21 in the third.

The fifth annual handicap games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club will take place on Thanksgiving Day, November 27. One hundred yards run, half-mile run, two-mile run, one-mile walk, three-mile walk, running high leap, throwing the hammer, three-hours' race, go-as-you-please, to start at 9 a. m. No entry fee will be charged. Entries close November 18. All events will be handicaps. Gold and silver medals in each event. Three prizes in the three-hours' race.

The six day race between horse and man which closed at San Francisco on last Wednesday night was a novel feature in pedestrianism. There were a number of entries, the novelty of the race being an attempt to cover double the number of miles with horses made by the men, but at the termination but three horses and two men remained. The contest was an exciting one and drew well, and the score at the close stood: Horses—Pinafore, 559 miles; Nellie, 536 miles; Dan McCarthy, 517 miles. Men—Guerrero, 375 miles, and Brodie 262 1-2 miles. Stephen Brodie, who came out second best, is a New York newsboy, who made his first appearance on the track at Gilmore's Garden, last spring, in the six-day walk for the championship of the United States.

THE BICYCLE.

A good bicyclist can easily outtravel a horse, and journeys have been made on these instruments which are indeed wonderful. A mile has been made in England in two minutes and fifty-three seconds, and in this country in a trifle over three minutes, while a journey of 100 miles has been performed over country roads in seven hours and nineteen minutes, and a trip of 212 miles in twenty-three hours and fifty-four minutes. Two gentlemen in England rode a journey of 858 miles in eleven days, an average of 78 miles a day, and two French bicyclists made a trip of 900 leagues in twenty-seven riding days, or an average of about 92 miles per day. In this country Mr. H. E. Parkhurst rode from Boston to South Farmington and back, a distance of forty miles, without a stop, in three hours and thirty-six minutes, and Messrs. F. S. and E. P. Jaquith rode 100 miles in the suburbs of Boston in eleven hours and forty-five minutes, including stops. Hundreds of gentlemen in England use these vehicles who can not afford horses and whose business requires extensive running about, and as a substitute for the horse, within certain limits, it is the most complete machine ever invented. There are seventeen bicycling clubs in the United States, and this method of locomotion is gaining ground apace in the favor of those who incline to rapid locomotion which shall be under their own control.

THE ENGLISH BICYCLING TEAM.

The English bicycling team gave a satisfactory exhibition of their skill and endurance on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club at New York on Tuesday afternoon. The members of the team are Chas. Terront, champion of France; Wm. Cann, a Sheffield man; John Keen, the champion of England, and David Stanton, a hearty Welshman. Terront has won 500 medals in France with his machine in the four years that he has been its master. At one time he was employed by the Paris Bourse as a carrier by bicycle. In September last he rode 363 1-2 miles in twenty-six hours, and won the belt and the championship of the world. He is only twenty-two years old. Cann is twenty-six years old. In the six-day long-distance match for bicycles, held in Agricultural Hall, London, last November, he scored 1,062 miles. Keen, who is thirty years of age, is the fastest rider in the team, and has made a mile in 2:48 1-5, the best on record. Stanton, who is a year older than Keen, is credited with the marvelous performance of fifty miles in 2:00:54. The manager of the team, Harry Etherington, is a well-known rider in England, where he organized a number of bicycle clubs. Pedestrians are nowhere with their records as compared with the bicycle, which is recorded to have made 1,401 miles in a six days' match. A number of matches against pedestrians and trotters are among the novelties which the team intend to present during their visit to this country.

TEXAS TOPICS.

Incendiary fires continue at Dallas.

Corn sixty cents a bushel at Corsicana.

The molasses crop of Texas last year was over 13,000 barrels.

The total value of taxable property in Bell county is $3,696,040.

Syrup from this year's sugar crop in Texas is already on the market in Texas.

Wolves are plentiful in the woods near Bastrop. They have been killing stock.

The citizens of Dallas are complaining of nocturnal rowdyism in the suburbs of that town.

Twelve years ago Texas sold but 75,000 bales of cotton. Last year she sold 1,000,000 bales.

Six hundred negroes of San Augustine and Shelby counties are to start for Kansas next month.

Limestone county also has mineral waters—the Wooten wells, twelve miles south of Kosse.

The International and Great Northern Railway Company is boring an artesian well at Palestine.

The Governor has decided the question of authority over Bolivar channel in favor of Galveston.

The Galveston board have declared for strict quarantine against New Orleans till January 1.

The arrest of Hudock, at Corsicana, for land forgery, produced a genuine sensation in that town.

The citizens of Houston are trying to keep their fire department in existence by private subscription.

Incommode and Fred Rice, both Texas horses, have won reputation at the Lexington, Kentucky, races.

C. C. Carrington, an ex-Sheriff of Travis county, was arrested yesterday in Hearne, charged with murder.

The liquor dealers of Houston and Galveston have joined forces and employed lawyers to fight the bell punch law.

The Orange Tribune: The mills are still short-handed, and there is room for a good many laborers in Orange.

Cattle are said to be in a very fine condition in nearly every part of West Texas, and many are offered for sale at low figures.—[Uvalde Hesperian.

It is thought the largest average of wheat will be sown this year in Fannin and McLennan counties that has been sown for a number of years.

The cotton crop of all East Texas is much better than was at first anticipated. If it does not frost for three weeks Texas will make 250,000 bales of cotton by it.

The steamship Great Eastern is to be fitted up with new boilers and machines, at a cost of $140,000, to carry cattle between London and Texas. She is capable of holding 2,000 head of cattle and 50,000 sheep.

The Galveston News estimates the present population of Texas at 1,926,496. Under the present system of apportionment the State would have at least fifteen, and probably sixteen, members of Congress in 1881.

Numerous gangs of Mexican sheep-shearers are pouring into the West Texas sheep region, seeking employment, which is readily obtained. Their average charge for shearing is about three and a half cents per fleece.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. DODGE.

He Writes His Massachusetts Friends a Description of His March.

[From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, October 21.]

The following extracts are from a private letter written by Capt. F. S. Dodge to his friends in Danvers:

CAMP ON MILK RIVER, Colorado, Oct. 8, 1879.—I started from my camp on Grand River on the 27th, and on the night of the 30th camped on a little creek emptying into Bear River from the south. Up to this time no news had reached me of the disaffection of the Indians, but I had heard of Major Thornburg's advance from the north, and I felt perfectly at ease.

I left camp about 6:30 October 1, and had marched about ten or twelve miles when I found sticking up in a piece of sagebrush in the road a slip of paper containing the following:

To Capt. ——, Commanding Company —:

Hurry up; the troops have been defeated at the agency. E. C. C.

Reinforcing the guard with the train, and ordering them to close up as fast as possible, I pushed forward to Hayden, on Bear River, which I found deserted. While waiting here for the train to close up, one of the couriers from the intrenched command came in, accompanied by several citizens. From them I learned the exact situation. The train having closed up, I pushed forward again down Bear River until 4:30 p. m., when I went into camp, pitching tents and making all necessary disposition for a night's rest. I did this in order to deceive any Indian spies that might be watching me. At 8:30 I was again on the march, having filled the haversacks with rations and issued extra ammunition.

The train, with a small guard, was ordered to make the best time possible to Capt. Price's supply camp, on Fortification Creek, and, with one officer, four citizens and thirty-five soldiers, I started south to aid the poor fellows in the trenches. I realized that it was a desperate undertaking, but I had no choice left me, unless I acted in a cowardly manner. I was fortunate in having a good guide, and, leaving the road, we took a trail through the mountains. Fortune favored us. The night was cool, with a full moon; and a slight shower just at dusk had laid the dust and made the marching as pleasant as possible under the circumstances. Not a sign of Indians was discovered until we came to within about four miles of the battle field, when we ran upon the dead bodies of three men lying in the road—a most ghastly sight under the circumstances. These poor fellows were on their way to the agency with annuity goods, etc., and had gone into camp. Their wagons were burned and they murdered without cause or provocation.

Just at daylight we neared the intrenchments, and succeeded in getting in without trouble. The Indians seemed entirely to be taken by surprise, not knowing what to expect next; but this suspense was of short duration, and they commenced pouring in showers of lead, which speedily drove us to whatever cover was at hand. Unfortunately, we could not protect our horses, and, of forty-two animals which I took in, only four are now left, all of which are wounded. Once in the trenches, we were safe. At night we procured a supply of water for the next twenty-four hours, hauled out the dead animals, strengthened the position, etc. Our food was hard tack and raw bacon. The nights were cool, but fires would have been unsafe, even could they have been had. I expect we felt less apprehensive of our own safety than those who knew of our situation. Every one was cheerful and contented, joked, laughed, cursed the Indians, and made the best of the situation. We had forty-two wounded, of whome many preferred to remain in the pits to going under medical treatment.

Gen. Merritt's command came in on the morning of the 5th instant, and reinforcements are still en route. There are enough of us now to clean out the entire Ute nation, could we decide it in fair battle; but, of course, that is not to be thought of, and I see no hope for anything but a disagreeable and protracted campaign. The attack on Major Thornburgh was cowardly in the extreme, and more treacherous than cowardly. They had made friendly visits to his camp, learned his intentions, and then attacked him without warning. * * * I am now on my way to Rawlins, in charge of the dismounted cavalry battalion.

Suggestions from Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Balletin.]

The next walking match should be held in Lapland.

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LEGAL.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, October Term, 1879. Monday, October 6, 1879. William R. Church vs. Charlotte Church.

It appearing from the petition of plaintiff duly verified by affidavit that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, therefore on motion of said plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against her, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground of desertion; and unless she appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of December next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against her as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 10th day of October, 1879.

{SEAL} CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

L. R. TATUM, Att'y for Pl'ff. 22

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Mary V. Ellerbe and Christopher P. Ellerbe, her husband, by their certain deed dated June 21, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the former county of St. Louis, in Book 525, at page 98, did convey to James C. Way and to the undersigned, Thomas K. Skinker, the following described real estate situate in the city of St. Louis, as now constituted, in the State of Missouri, viz.: Lots five (5), six (6), eight (8) and eleven (11) of block twenty-one (21); lots sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) of block six (6); lots twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28) of block eight (8); lots eight (8), nine (9) and fifteen (15) of block nine (9); lots seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) of block nineteen (19); lots four (4), five (5), twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) of block ten (10); lots one (1), eight (8), nine (9) and twenty-five (25) of block eleven (11), and lot thirty-three (33) of block sixteen (16) of the sub-divisions of the estate of Robert Wash, as the same are laid down and numbered on the plat accompanying the report and the report of the commissioners in partition of said estate, being cause number 8,688 in the Circuit Court of the former county of St. Louis and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, in book 517, page 347; in trust to secure the payment of a certain principal note, among others, therein described; now, in pursuance of the powers granted by said deed, and for the purpose of paying the said note with accrued interest, the said James C. Way having declined to act herein, I will, on MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, proceed to sell the said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for cash, and upon such sale will execute and deliver proper deeds to the purchasers thereof. T. K. SKINKER, Trustee. 34

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, October Term, 1879. Friday October 10, 1879. Adelia M. Davis vs. William W. Davis.

Now at this day comes the plaintiff by attorney, and it appearing to the Court from the affidavit attached to the plaintiff's petition heretofore filed herein, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, wherefore on motion of the plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground that defendant abandoned plaintiff on the 1st day of June, 1878, and has remained away for a period of more than one whole year next before the commencement of this suit, and for the restoration of her maiden name, and unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of December next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 10th day of October, 1879.

{SEAL} CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk.

N. C. & J. R. CLAIBORNE, Attorneys for plaintiff. 23

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in vacation after October Term, 1879. Saturday, August 23, 1879. Gerhard W. Wiesehahn, vs. Johanna Wiesehahn.

The plaintiff comes and files his petition duly verified by affidavit, from which it appears that the defendant is a non-resident of this State; therefore it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against her, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the grounds of desertion, and such indignites as to render the plaintiff's condition intolerable, and unless she appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of December next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against her as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 23d day of August, 1879.

{SEAL} CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

WM. KREITER, Attorney for plaintiff. 24

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LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Lucia E. Hinckley and Sidney F. Hinckley, her husband, by a deed of trust dated the 17th day of October, A. D. 1877, and recorded in book one (1), page 118, in the Recorder's office for the county of Montgomery, and State of Missouri, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1) and three (3) and 8-100 feet off the east side of lot number two (2) in block number eighteen (18), situated in Montgomery City, as described on the original plat of said town or city, together with the improvements thereon; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of certain of the interest notes described in said deed of trust. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned trustee will, on TUESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash the property hereinbefore described, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis State of Missouri, for the purposes of said trust, and the cost and expenses of executing the same.

J. W. SUTHERLAND, Trustee. 30

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James McB. Jones and Mattie Jones, his wife, by their deed of trust, dated January 1st, A. D. 1870, and recorded on page 529, in book 21 of the records of the Recorder's office of the county of Macon, in the State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned as trustee the following described real estate, lying and being situate in said county of Macon and State of Missouri, viz.: The west half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section fifteen (15); the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section sixteen (16); the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22); the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23), and the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), all said tracts lying and being in township sixty (60), range sixteen (16) of said county; in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will sell said property, at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of WEDNESDAY, TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1879, for the purposes of said trust.

EDMUND T. ALLEN, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, is the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and against Mary M. De Franca, (now insane), widow of Emanuel J. De Franca, dec'd, Joseph P. Vastine, guardian and trustee of said Mary M. De Franca and Jods M. De Franca are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: 1st. A lot of ground in City Block (182) of said city, said lot being 21.3 feet front, on Pine street, by 90 feet deep, and being lot number 6, in of Hill's subdivision. 2d. A lot of ground in City Block 182 of said city, said lot being 22 6 feet in front on Pine street, by 90 feet deep, and being west part of lots 4 and 5, of Hill's subdivision, and I will on MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., October 23, 1879. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December Term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Daniel McGowan, Marcus A. Wolff and Alex McLagan are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to wit: 1. A lot of ground in block No. (3,056) of said city, and in block (67) is Eiler's survey, of the former town of Carondelet, containing (25 feet 5 inches) front on Second Street by a depth of (140 feet) (5) inches, bounded north by himself, east by Second street, south by Union street, and west by an alley. 2. Also, another lot of ground in said block of said city, and in said block of said survey, containing 25 feet front on said Second street, by a depth of (140) feet (5) inches, bounded north by Pelvert, east by said Second street, south by himself, and west by said alley; and I will on MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23, 1879. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Augustus C. Erfort, The Provident Savings Institution, a corporation, Sophia Einstein, wife of Wm. Einstein cestui que trust, William Einstein, Moris Mandel, trustee, Wm. Groshon, cesti que trust, Luther Babcock, trustee, and Emile Thomas are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: Number two, a lot on Railroad avenue, being 45 feet in front or width and 159 feet in depth, and being known as lot 26 in block 3 of the Germantown addition to said city; number three, three lots on Railroad avenue, each being 15 feet in front or width and 158 feet in depth, and being known as lots 27, 28 and 29 respectively in block 3 of the Germantown addition to said city; and I will, on TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3, 1879. 15

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Herman H. Holtmann and Anna Holtmann, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, bearing date the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis City (formerly county), in book 529, page 203, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described lots: One (1) and Two (2) in Charles Beardslee subdivision, according to the plat thereof on record in the Recorder's office for St. Louis City (formerly county); said lots having an aggregate front in the south line of Page avenue of fifty (50) feet by a depth each of one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, more or less, to an alley twenty-five feet wide. It being the same property acquired by said Herman H. Holtmann, party of the first part, from Henry Loeffler and wife by deed dated July 31st, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office for St. Louis county, now city, in Book No. 530, page 176, together with all the buildings and other improvements thereon erected, and it being fully understood by all the parties hereto that this conveyance is made subject to a former deed of trust of the property above described. In trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein specified; and whereas one of said notes and tax is past due and unpaid. Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holders of said notes, the undersigned trustee will, on TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1879, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of that day, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer said property for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said notes and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

HENRY SCHWIDDE, Trustee.

St. Louis, September 23, 1879. 344

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Joshua Lowis and Maggie, his wife, by their deed of trust dated the 16th day of August, A. D. 1876, and recorded on page 243, of book No. 553, of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate lying and being situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: The southern thirty-seven feet and six inches (37 ft. 6 in.) of lot number seven (7), in block number two (2), of James M. Carpenter's subdivision of part of block number three (3) of Page and McPherson's addition to said city of St. Louis, according to a plat thereof filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, having a front of thirty-seven feet and six inches (37 ft. 6 in.) on the west line of Fall avenue by a depth of one hundred and thirteen (113) feet to the division line of said block, bounded north by part of lot seven (7), south by lot five (5), east by Fall avenue and west by lot eight (8) of said block; in trust, to secure the payments of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of SATURDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879, for the purposes of said trust.

HERMAN H. LYRA, Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., October 16, 1879. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Amanda E. Christy, administratrix with the will annexed of James Christy, deceased, and against Thomas Ryan and Benjamin E. Walker, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of said Benjamin E. Walker in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit:

1st. The undivided one-fourth of a lot in block number one hundred and fifteen (115) of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and described as follows: Commencing at a point in the western line of Fifth street, ninety-one feet north of the north line of Chestnut street, thence west along a line parallel with Chestnut street one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches to an alley, thence north along the east line of said alley twenty-five feet, thence east one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches to the west line of Fifth street, and thence south along the east line of Fifth street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Bounded on the east by Fifth street, on the west by alley, on the south by property now or formerly of E. H. McCabe's estate, and on the north by property now or formerly of E. A. Clark.

2. An undivided one-fourth of a lot in block 147 of said city of St. Louis, Missouri, having a front of eighteen feet on the eastern line of Seventh street by a depth eastwardly and between parallel lines of seventy-five feet six inches, and bounded south by Cerre street, east by lot now or formerly of Elizabeth Mueller, west by Seventh street, and north by property now or formerly of John Largy's estate.

3. Lot number fifteen in block number four hundred and ninety-seven of the City of St Louis, Missouri, having a front of twenty feet and two and one-eighth inches on the north line of Chestnut street by a depth northwardly of one hundred and nine feet and four inches to an alley, and bounded on the south by Chestnut street, on the north by an alley, on the west by property now or formerly of S. D. Triplett, and on the east by property now or formerly of George K. McGunnegle; and, I will on SATURDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Benjamin E. Walker, said defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22, 1879. 31

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, William M. Warne and Hannah A. Warne, his wife, did by their deed dated August 29, 1876, recorded in book No. 555, page 356, in the Recorder's office of the City of St. Louis, convey to the undersigned the following described parcel of ground situated in the County of St. Louis, State of Missouri, now City of St. Louis, to-wit: Lots Nos. 77 and 78, of Gray's Subdivision of Vine Grove Place, a plat of which is of record in the Recorder's Office in St. Louis, in book No. 9, page 142, and being bounded northwardly by Clagett avenue, southwardly by Kenerly, eastwardly by lot No. 76, and westwardly by lot No. 79, and having an aggregate front of 50 feet on the south line of Clagett avenue by a depth of 160 feet to the land of Mrs. Kenerly, in trust to secure the payment of certain notes therein fully described. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1879, for the purpose of said trust.

25 OLIVER QUINETTE, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Edward Cass by his certain deed, dated the 30th day of September, 1878, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, in book 599, page 295, conveyed to Daniel McNamara, trustee, the following described property, to-wit: A certain leasehold acquired from the President and Board of Public Schools of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, being in United States survey number three thousand and three, and in block No. five hundred and ninety-one (591) in the city of St. Louis: fronting thirty (30) feet on the west side of Fourteenth (14th) street, and running back westward of that width one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches (127 feet 6 inches) to a fifteen foot alley; bounded on the east by Fourteenth (14th) street; on the south by a line parallel with and seventy-five (75) feet north of the south line of said survey 3003; on the west by said alley, and on the north by a line parallel with and one hundred and five feet (105) north of said south line of said survey 3003; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment thereof and the interest thereon; and, whereas the said Daniel McNamara has refused to act as said trustee in said deed, and on petition of the legal holder of said note, the Circuit Court did on the 14th day of October, 1879, appoint the undersigned Thomas J. Dailey, trustee in place and instead of the said Daniel McNamara to execute the said trust; now, therefore, in pursuance of said appointment and the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will, on SATURDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, expose for sale the said property at public vendue, to highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the purposes of said trust.

THOMAS J. DAILEY, Trustee.

St. Louis, October 16, 1879. 28

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Hampden Mepham and Fidelia Mepham, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 12th day of September, 1874, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, for the then county, and now city of St. Louis, in record book 505, at page 370, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate lying and being situate in the City of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, in block numbered two, of Newman and Howard's addition to the city of St. Louis, and in block numbered 1,808 of said city, having an aggregate front of one hundred and fifty feet on the eastern line of Centre Place, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet to an alley fifteen feet wide; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain note in said deed described, and all taxes general and special whenever imposed upon said property; and whereas the said note and a large amount of general and special taxes on said property are long since due and unpaid; and whereas the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, in the matter of Mawdsley & Mepham, bankrupts (a firm composed of Ebenezer Mawdsley and said Hampden Mepham), has granted an order of date the 13th day of October, 1879, allowing the undersigned trustee to sell said property under the provisions of said deed and ordering Carrol E. Gray, the assignee of said bankrupt firm, to execute a quitclaim deed to the purchaser of said property on the sale thereof; now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, I will, on SATURDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the eastern front of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes specified in said deed.

THEODORE KOCH, Trustee. 29

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Anna M. Beckman and her husband, Bernard Beckman, and her trustee, Frank Lawidgettel, by their certain deed, dated the 11th day of March, A. D., 1872, and recorded in book 449, page 276, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the city (formerly county) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, conveyed to Elmyr B. Adams, trustee, all that piece, parcel or lot of ground lying and being in the city of Carondelet, county (now city) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of block eighteen (18) in survey three (3) of the commons of Carondelet, north of the River des Peres, said point being at the intersection of Benton and Franklin streets in said city, and running thence westwardly in the north line of Franklin street ninety-seven feet six inches (97 feet 6 inches); thence northwardly one hundred and fifty feet (150 feet); thence eastwardly forty-eight feet (48 feet), more or less, to the Iron Mountain Railroad to its intersection with Benton street; thence along Benton street to the place of beginning; which said conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in it described;

AND, WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of said notes, and Elmyr B. Adams, the trustee named in said deed, has declined and refused and does decline and refuse to execute the trust provided for by said deed or to discharge the same in any manner;

AND, WHEREAS, John A. Watson, the Sheriff of the county of St. Louis, Missouri, for the time being, who, by the terms of said conveyance, was conditional successor on the failure, refusal to act, death or absence of said trustee, Elmyr B. Adams, to the title of said property so conveyed, and to the trusts in said deed recited respecting the same, has declined and refused and does decline and refuse to act as said trustee under said deed of trust, or in any way to accept or discharge said trust;

AND, WHEREAS, By its order and decree made on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1879, the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis has appointed the undersigned trustee to execute said deed of trust in the place of the original trustee, said Elmyr B. Adams, who declines and refuses to act in the performance of said trust as aforesaid;

NOW, THEREFORE, At the request of the legal holder and owner of said notes, and under and according to the provisions of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee so appointed, will on THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, proceed to sell the above described property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, for the purposes of said trust.

CHARLES J. BLAKE, Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., October 14, 1879. 26

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, H. Clay Pierce and Minnie C. Pierce, his wife, and others, by their certain deed of trust dated June 1, A. D. 1874, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the then county, and now city of St. Louis, in record book 499, page 198, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described property, to-wit: an undivided one-half of the following described premises, viz.: A certain lot of ground situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and being in Randolph's addition to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, commencing on the south side of Austin street, at the distance of two hundred and ten feet from the southeast corner of Austin and Fourteenth streets, and running eastwardly along Austin street thirty feet, thence southwardly and parallel with Fourteenth street two hundred and twenty-four feet six inches to Gratiot street, thence westwardly along Gratiot street one hundred and twenty feet to a point, thence northwardly parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred and four feet and three inches to a point, thence eastwardly and parallel with Gratiot street ninety feet to a point, thence northwardly and parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred twenty feet and three inches; also the undivided one-half of a certain lot of ground situated in city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, being in Randolph's addition to said city of St. Louis, and in city block numbered 212, said lot containing a front of one hundred and thirty feet (130) on the south line of Austin street and a depth southwardly two hundred and twenty-four feet six inches to the north line of Gratiot street, on which it also fronts, one hundred and thirty feet; bounded north by Austin street, south by Gratiot street, east by lot of Pollard and west by lot now or formerly owned by W. H. Cobb and being the same property conveyed to said Cobb by J. C. Pierce and wife, by deed dated November 27, A. D. 1867, and recorded in Recorder's office of then St. Louis county, Book 348, page 144; also an undivided one-half (½) part of all the engines, machinery, fixtures and apparatus of the machinery known as the machinery of the "St. Louis Coal Oil Works;" also an undivided one-fourth (¼) part of all the machinery, fixtures and apparatus known as the machinery of the "Laclede Coal Oil Works," all of which machinery, engines, fixtures and apparatus are situated in and are on premises above described, which are the same conveyed by W. H. Cobb to said H. C. Pierce and J. P. Van Sice by deed of date first above stated; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust, I will, on TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes specified in said deed.

ENOS CLARKE, Trustee. 315

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, H. Clay Pierce and Minnie C. Pierce, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated September twenty-first, 1869, and duly recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the then county, and now city, of St. Louis, in record book 391, at page 389, conveyed to one S. R. Chittenden the following described real estate, to-wit: An undivided one-half of the following described premises, viz.: A certain lot of ground situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and being in Randolph's addition to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, commencing on the south side of Austin street, at the distance of two hundred and ten feet from the southeast corner of Austin and Fourteenth streets, and running eastwardly along Austin street thirty feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Fourteenth street two hundred and twenty-four feet six inches to Gratiot street; thence westwardly along Gratiot street one hundred and twenty feet to a point; thence northwardly parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred and four feet and three inches to a point; thence eastwardly and parallel with Gratiot street ninety feet to a point; thence northwardly parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred and twenty feet and three inches; also a certain lot of ground situated in said city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, being in Randolph's addition to said city of St. Louis, and in city block numbered 212, said lot containing a front of one hundred and thirty feet on the south line of Austin street and a depth southwardly two hundred and twenty-four feet six inches to the north line of Gratiot street, on which it also fronts one hundred and thirty-feet; bounded north by Austin street, south by Gratiot street, east by lot of Pollard and west by lot first above described, and being the west half of the same lot conveyed to Mildred Clendenin by Silas Sesson and wife by deed recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the City of St. Louis, in Book D, number [illegible], at page 126; also, an undivided one-half part of all the buildings on said premises, and all the machinery, utensils, fixtures and appurtenances connected with or used in carrying on the coal oil refinery on said premises; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed described; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes, and whereas the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis on Wednesday, July 30, 1879, at the June Term, 1879, thereof, duly appointed the undersigned, Jno. D. Johnson, trustee, to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, S. R. Chittenden, and with all the power and authority in said deed vested in said original trustee: Now therefore at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust, and pursuant also to said appointment of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, I will, on TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell said property, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes specified in said deed.

JOHN D. JOHNSON, Trustee. 12

ANTHRACITE,
AND
Bituminous Coal,
Wholesale and Retail, at Bottom Prices.
Also Dealers in Blossburg Coal, E...
DONK BROS. & CO.,
General Office, 211 Chestnut St.

ALL OUR

COAL HODS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE SETS,
FIRE GUARDS,
ETC., ETC.,

Were purchased before the late heavy advances, and we will sell them for less money than similar goods can be obtained for elsewhere.

Cheever, Burchard & Co

508 N. Fourth St., St. Louis,

KEEP'S SHIRTS
ARE THE VERY BEST,
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE SHIRTS, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $9.
KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, very best, made to measure, 6 for $9. Fit guaranteed.
NIGHT SHIRTS, all styles, extra length, $1 each.
An elegant extra set of heavy gold-plated Buttons presented to purchasers of six shirts.
KEEP'S KID GLOVES
for Gents, the very best, plain or embroidered, $1 15 per pair.
KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
Best Gingham, Patent Protected Ribs, $1 each. Warranted 50 per cent stronger than any other umbrellas.
Regina and Twilled Silk Umbrellas and Canes in all styles.
KEEP'S UNDERWEAR
Comprises all the newest and best goods for fall wear.
CANTON and SCARLET twilled flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS for 75c. to $1 50.
Angola Fleece, Scotch Wool and Shetland Shirts and Drawers, from 60c. to $2 50 each.
Scarlet Wool Knit Shirts and Drawers, $1 50.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Are now ready in GENTS' SILK LINEN and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS in elegant designs and effects. Our Gold-plated Jewelry is the very best quality. Scarf Rings, Pins, Studs, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, at about one-half the usual cost elsewhere.
Samples and circulars mailed free.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all of Keep's Goods.
GIBERT BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
621 OLIVE STREET.

Scholten Has one of the largest galleries in the World. No Waiting. Prices to suit the Times.
920-922 Olive, Cor. Tenth, St. Louis.

Anthracite Coal.
Best Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, Indiana Block, Big Muddy, Lebanon, Ills., Pittsburg and Blossburg Coals.
JAS. J. SYLVESTER, Agt.,
319 Olive Street.

GEO. N. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER!
Removed to
1008 Olive Street.

Lehigh Valley Anthracite,
Big Muddy, Basin Block
And Illinois COALS
LEWIS P. HARVEY & CO.,
311 OLIVE STREET.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mulford & M'Kenzie, brokers, sell R. R. Tickets to all points at reduced rates. 512 Chestnut.

DR. E. C. CHASE,
922 Olive St., set of best teeth only $8.

FINE OLD HAND-MADE SOUR MASH WHISKIES, from one to eight years old, from the celebrated Anderson & Crow distilleries, for sale by gallon or cask, at James Lupe's, 322 Olive.

SHE has a complexion like a rose. Why? She uses Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

THE question of the day is:
Did you see the
ELECTRIC LIGHT AT
C. CONRAD & CO.'S?
DID YOU TRY THEIR BUDWEISER?
If not, go at once and examine the various departments some evening. Fresh Oysters and fine delicacies always on hand.

THE MARKETS.

Retail Rates of All Supplies That Gladden the Inner Man.

The market is amply supplied with everything in the fruit, vegetable, fish, meat and game line that could be desired, or the season command. The demand is good and receipts liberal, and the stalls present a pleasant sight loaded with a variety of all that is palatable.

MEATS.

With meats the market is well laden, from choice beef porterhouse steaks down to tender mutton chops. The best of beef is now finding its way to the stalls and retail prices remain unchanged, ranging from eight to fifteen cents per pound, owing to the quality desired. There is also plenty of pork in good condition, and the same schedule of prices apply to this article as beef. Mutton is not so greatly in demand, but the market is not overstocked. Fish and oysters are firm. The former remain unchanged, while the latter run from 20 to 40 cents per quart, owing to grade of common, medium or select.

FRUITS.

Fruits are plentiful in all varieties. The apple crop is not unusually large, but a fine selection finds a place in the market at from 15 to 25 cents per peck. The varieties offered are bellflowers, genetings, rambos, winesaps and pippins. Pears are principally of the California stock, there being but little domestic in the market. Prices range per basket forty to sixty cents. Grapes are abundant, the prevailing kinds being Concords and Catawbas, ranging from eight to ten cents per pound. California grapes are slow at double that price. Figs, quinces, plums and other tropical fruits are plenty and prices remain unchanged.

VEGETABLES.

Among fall and winter vegetables the quantity and quality displayed is good. Potatoes, rose, peerless and peachblows are firm at from 15 to 20 cents per peck, and sweet potatoes yellow and red, are plentiful at from 20 to 30 cents per peck. Cabbage, onions, celery and cauliflower are in fair demand and the prices for those are unchanged. Turnips and radishes are also abundant.

POULTRY AND GAME.

The demand for poultry is less urgent than of former weeks. Chickens, choice young, are firm at $2 50 per dozen or 50 cents per pair, while old are a trifle less. But few turkeys are on the market, though in great demand at from $1 to $1 75 per head, as to size. Ducks and geese are quiet. In game the receipts are liberal and demand good. Venison is firm; steaks choice at 25 cents per pound; forequarters from 5 to 7 cents per pound. Grouse and quail are finding a ready sale, the former at from 75 cents to $1 per pair and the latter ranging from $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Mallard ducks are scarce at 60 cents per pair, and teal and wood ducks at from 40 to 50 cents per pair. Snipe command $2 25 per dozen, wild pigeons $1 per dozen and wild turkey is scarce at all the way from $1 to $2 50 per single bird. Rabbits range from $1 75 to $2 25 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a good local demand for butter of the choicest grades only. Choice yellow dairy commands 30 cents per pound, creamery the same, and selections 35 cents per pound. Medium grades are from 10 to 15 cents lower on the pound. Eggs strictly fresh find ready sales at 20 cents per dozen. Lard is firm at 9 and 10 cents per pound, fair article. In all departments of the market stocks of all varieties are ruling firm with a tendency to go higher.

SOUVENIRS OF SONG.

Mites of Melody Mingled with Material Money-Making.

Active Amateurs Announced in Ample Undertakings.

Song to Supplement Song in Stylish St. Louis Succession.

The week has been much like its immediate predecessors, with, however, some moving of the spirit of melody. Next week promises to be filled up with amateur entertainments.

THE LOWE TESTIMONIALS.

The first of the benefit testimonials to Mrs. F. D. Lowe, in which a considerable array of amateurs were variously engaged, took place at Library Hall last evening. The consenting material had been industriously gathered by an enterprising young lady, well known in society circles, who was also announced as manager. Besides the singing last night there were preludes and interludes by the New Orleans Orchestra; a comedy (?) acted by the McCullough Club, and a dress drill by Captain Bull's model Company E, Police Reserves. The presumption is that there were so many people having different gifts—dramatic, musical and martial—who were anxious to join in a testimonial to Mrs. Lowe, that sentiment, art and the pomp and circumstance of grim-visaged war must be somewhat heterogeneously mingled in order to make the occasion truly representative. The result was patchwork—some bright, some dull, some ill-fitting; but as there was something for about every kind of liking, it is to be supposed that everybody present was in some way and measure gratified. The entertainment opened with what was announced as a comedy by the McCullough Club. The interest of the audience in the play—at least of that part of the audience who thought a testimonial to an estimable lady chiefly known as a singer should be chiefly song—lay in the effort to discover what there was in the comedy as acted that was comical, why it was there at all, and when, possibly, it might come to an end. The play made up in length what it lacked in spirit, and at 10:30 o'clock, an hour when most concert audiences have reached home, Mr. Poindexter appeared in the first number of the musical part of the programme—prior to which, however, Capt. Bull's fine company filed in and made things somewhat brighter with their presence and enthusiasm. The additional numbers were a duet, tastefully and well sung, by Miss Curtis and Mr. Allen; a contralto solo by Mrs. Wycoff, whom it is a pleasure to see again in the concert room; a baritone solo by Mr. Colville; an aria from "Norma" by Mrs. Peebles, and a male quartet by Messrs. Winchester, McCreery, Colville and Bagshawe. The audience was not as large as, with whatever drawbacks, the attractions offered deserved; certainly not as large as the recognition due to Mrs. Lowe by virtue of her signal talent and many kind offices in the community entitled her friends to expect. Mrs. Lowe is known in St. Louis as one of the most brilliant and generous artistes who have ever made this city their home. She will bear hence with her the cordial good wishes of many who have benefited by her genius, and of many more who have admired her talent and the genial good nature with which she has unostentatiously employed it in aid of worthy objects.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The musical public will do well to remember Mr. George Heerich's concert on Friday evening next. Mr. Heerich will have the assistance of the St. Louis Quintet Club and of Miss Alice Lansden and Mr. Oscar Steins, vocalists. The new club, formed of the best local talent, has been diligently engaged in rehearsals with the purpose of producing in the very best manner music of superlative merit that is new to the St. Louis concert room. Miss Alice Lansden is chiefly known here as ranking among the very best of our church sopranos, with a voice of extraordinarily rich and sympathetic quality. Mr. Steins, whom everybody knows, is a favorite—his enthusiastic friends say *the* favorite—baritone. The concert will thus invite every lover of real music in St. Louis on the score of simple merit. Apart from this, Mr. Heerich should have, as a violinist outranked by no player here and by few elsewhere, the appreciation and encouragement which his great talent and earnest study entitle him to receive from a community claiming culture and liberality in any degree above the pattern of the remotest provincial towns.

On Tuesday evening the choir of the Union M. E. Church will give their first concert of the fall season. The appended programme contains some excellent selections, to which has been brought the careful study that gives promise of a thoroughly meritorious and gratifying performance:

Organ Solo—Toccata and Fugue in D Minor.....Bach
Mr. E. M. Bowman.
Trio—Ferma Crudele—"Ernani".....Verdi
Miss Georgia C. Lee, Mr. T. C. Doan and Mr. A. D. Cunningham.
Solo—To the Woods.....Warner
Miss Nellie M. Uhl.
Piano Solo—(*a*) La Melodia d'Amour—Romanza.....Goldbeck
(*b*) Bubbling Spring—Tone Poem—Characteristic.....Rive-King
Mr. Jacob Kunkel.
Quartet—The Sea Hath its Pearls.....Pinsuti
Miss Lee, Miss Uhl, Mr. Doan and Mr. Cunningham.
Organ Solo—Overture to "William Tell."Rossini.....Buck
Mr. Bowman.
Solo—Angels' Serenade—'Cello Accompaniment.....Braga
Miss Lee.
Piano Duet—Marche des Jeunes Dames.....Goldbeck
Mr. Robert Goldbeck and Mr. J. Kunkel.
Duet—Love and War.....Cooke
Mr. Doan and Mr. Cunningham.
Quartet—Bella Figlia Dell' Amore—"Rigoletto".....Verdi
Miss Lee, Miss Uhl, Mr. Doan and Mr. Cunningham.

On Thursday evening the four K's, "Koral, Kostume, Komic Koncert" will be displayed in Library Hall in aid of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church. The entertainment will be under the capable direction of the talented vocalist and musician Mr. D. F. Colville.

The following is the bright programme:

Chorus—"Jerusalem My Glorious Home." Mason.
Quartet—"The Letter." Hatton. Messrs. Winchester, McCreery, Marquand and Bagshawe.
Song—"Down the Shadow'd Lane." Mrs. N. H. Pritchartt.
Quintet—"We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm." Misses Flesh, Christin and Julia Clegg and Messrs. Aull and Alexander.
Song—"The Better Land." Cowen. Miss Ada Clegg.
Recitation—Brother Watkins, Mr. E. W. Douglas.
Chorus—*a*. Strike the Cymbal; *b*. Round—Three Blind Mice.
Part Song—*a*. The Crusaders; *b*. Spring Song. Pinsuti.
Song—"The Stirrup Cup." Arditi. Mr. A. C. Bagshawe.
Song—"Coming through the Rye." Miss Julia Christin.
Recitation.....Mr. F. M. Crunden
Animal Quartette.
Duet—"Trust Her Not." Balfe. Misses Julia and Ada Clegg.
Laughing Trio—Mrs. Pritchartt and Messrs. Marquand and Colville.
Glee—"Come, Dorothy, Come.".....Kucken.

A concert will be given at Library Hall on Tuesday evening in aid of the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church. The entertainment promises to be sufficient in quantity, whatever may be predicated of its quality.

The formal "opening" of the new Second Baptist Church organ will take place on the evening of Tuesday, November 4. The programme, not yet announced, will show not only the capabilities of the instrument, but will also test the versatility of the learned professor who has with such patience awaited this opportunity. Last Saturday's POST-DISPATCH gave a quite full description of the organ as it now stands in its appropriate place.

The Seventh Annual Thanksgiving Concert will be given by the choir of the First Presbyterian Church on the evening of the 27th of November. This occasion will bring out Mr. A. G. Robyn as a concert organist, giving him his first introduction to the public in that capacity. Mr. Robyn's talent as a pianist and his unequaled merit as an accompanist are well understood in the community. The coming Thanksgiving Concert will make the public acquainted with Mr. Robyn in an advanced position.

BREVES AND SEMI-BREVES.

The excellent choir of the Second Presbyterian church are preparing some fine music for the sessions of the National Evangelical Alliance, which will be held next week.

Miss Minnie Curtis will leave on Monday morning for New York, to meet, by appointment, Signor Erani, the well-known vocal teacher. Miss Curtis will return in time for her choir engagements on the following Sunday.

Edward Seguin, the husband of Mrs. Zelda Seguin, died suddenly at Rochester, N. Y., on the 9th inst. The Emma Abbott company, when at Syracuse, signed and forwarded to Mrs. Seguin a memorial expressive of their condolence and esteem.

The silver-voiced tenor, of whom mention was made a week ago, has become a sensible Benedict, according to the P.-D.'s usually accurate prediction. All his friends congratulate him. He will now sing more and better than ever. There is nothing like a little natural sentiment with which to stimulate and sweeten song.

One of the latest good things with which "Pinafore" is credited is the partial banishment from parlors of Moody and Sankey songs as a means of mere recreation. The young people who wish to work off an exuberance of spirits or occupy an hour with singing now take up "Pinafore" instead of some favorite edition of the Revival Hymns. There is thus a gain in the direction of good music, and sacred words, suggesting the tenderest emotions and most vital themes, are not prostituted to mere thoughtless entertainment.

An organist, recently resigned from a position he had held for several years, left behind him, on the blank page of a music book a diagram of his experiences after the manner of Bunyan's Pilgrim. It is a picture of the hill Difficulty, with its rocky and rugged path and the Pilgrim who has completed the ascent. By the way, laboriously and successfully passed—got over or got around—are the dangerous rocks Easter music, Christmas music and Services of Song. The pack which the Pilgrim is in the act of throwing down is labeled, "Fault-finding," "Complaints," "criticism," etc. Near by is a tent labeled "Rest," which stands invitingly open, and to which the Pilgrim turns with longing look. The picture presents a volume on a page, as anybody can see who has had the "experience."

East St. Louis.

Morals are mending in East St. Louis. Not a single arrest has been made during the past twenty-four hours.

In consequence of the absence of the justices in Belleville the last two days, they are busy to-day with civil cases.

'Squire Graney this morning fined Ellen Kelly $3 and costs for being drunk and disorderly.

Spencer M. Kase, who was thought to have sustained serious injuries by a fall from the Belleville Court-house last Thursday, is around again.

Teams enough cannot be had on the Island now, the rush of business is so great.

The Council meets next Tuesday.

CHEAPEST railroad tickets under Lindell Hotel. Excursion tickets bought and exchanged. J. W. Stockbridge, ticket broker.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Consumptive's Hope.—A generous, nutritious diet. Pure air and Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACTS OF BEEF taken regularly.

Shirts!
TO ORDER,
POLACK'S,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Olive,
From $8 to $30 a Dozen

A GOOD PLAN.—THE MOST PROFITABLE way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among the shareholders, according to the market. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount from $10 to $10,000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York.

STEAMBOATS.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co.
For Clarksville, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Green, Master,
Leaves THIS DAY, Oct. 25, at 4 p. m.
For Clarksville, Louisiana and Way Landings.
Str. ALEX. KENDALL.....Jas. Best, Master,
Leaves TUESDAY October 21, at 4 p. m.
For Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul.
C. K. PECK.....Geo. Davis, Master,
Leaves SATURDAY, October 25, at 12 m. W. F. DAVIDSON, President. Ticket and Passenger Office, 114 N. Fourth street.
JAS. A. LYON, Gen. Pass. Agt.

DIAMOND JO. LINE,
For Quincy, Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque, McGregor, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Str. JOSIE.
M. S. HALL.....Master.
Leaves SATURDAY evening, October 25. Loading at the foot of Washington avenue. For through rates to all points on the Illin. and St. Jo. and M. L. and N. Railroads T. J. BUFORD, Agent, 517 North Levee.

GRANGERS' PACKET LINE.
The Light-draft, Fast Steamer
J. M. KERR,
JOHN KERRIGAN, Master; H. RUCKSTUHL, Ck.
Leaves at 4 p. m. on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and receives freight and passengers at all points on the Upper Mississippi to Cap-au-Gris, and all points on the Illinois as high as Otter Creek. The Kerr runs all season, being very light draft. Patronage solicited. Loads at foot of Cherry street.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

KOUNTZ LINE.
For New Orleans and all Way Landings.
Str. J. B. M. KEHLOR,
BRADY.....Master.
Leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 5 p. m. from Kountz Line Wharfboat, foot of Myrtle street. JOHN W. KING, Agt.

NEW ORLEANS ANCHOR LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY LANDINGS.
Steamer GOLDEN RULE,
SHINKLE.....Master,
Leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 5 p. m.
Steamer DACOTAH,
VAN HOOK.....Master,
Leaves TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 5 p.
For freight or passage apply on board wharfboat, foot of Market street.
JOHN W. CARROLL, Gen. Ft. Agt.

For Memphis,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 27,
STEAMER COAHOMA,
From foot of Washington avenue. For freight or passage apply on board.

KOUNTZ LINE.
For Chester, Cape Girardeau, Grand Tower, and all way landings, the steamer
JOHN D. SCULLY,
Leaves every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 p. m., from Kountz Line wharfboat.
JOHN W. KING, Agent.

For Walnut Bend, Helena, Friar's Point, Terrene, and All Way Points on Lower White and Arkansas Rivers.
Str. JOSIE HARRY.....MILT. HARRY, Master,
Is receiving foot of Washington ave., and will leave SATURDAY, October 25, at 5 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to P. S. DROWN, Agent.

ILLINOIS RIVER.

The New and Light-Draught
Str. MAGGIE P.
Will leave for Peoria and way points SATURDAY, the 25th inst. Receiving freight at the foot of Cherry street.
R. C. GREER & CO., Agents,
117 North Main street.

TURKISH BATHS, ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, and every other bath. Health and comfort assured. Under Lindell Hotel.
J. P. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Grant, Cunningham & Co

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS!

The Largest and Most Attractive Stock of JETTED PASSEMENTERIES, Drop Trimmings, Marabout Headings, Ornaments, Loops, Fancy Girdles, Buttons, etc.

The New Beaded Floss Chenile Capes

The Latest Parisian Mode. White and Cream-Colored Fringes for evening wear. NOUVEAUTES in Colored Silk and Chenile Fringes, with Buttons to match.

Fancy Buttons

In all the Latest Styles and Shapes.

RIBBONS, BOWS AND SCARFS.

Our Stock is the Choicest in the city, embracing all the Novelties in Polka Dot, Pekin Stripe, Brocaded and Fancy Persian, Satin Two-Tone, etc.

Floss-Chenile, Bonnet and Hat Scarfs

FANCY GOODS!

Indestructible Jet Ear-Drops, Scarf and Hat Pins, Buckles, Slides, Combs, Daggers, Darts, etc.
Real and Imitation Shell Combs, Best English Garnet Jewelry, Real Whitby Necklaces.
Gilt and Filigree Jewelry in great variety.
Oxide and Nickel Cloak Clasps in elegant designs, from 50c to $3 50.

FANS! FANS!

Novelties in Fans at Popular Prices.

BELTS AND SATCHELS!

In all the Latest Designs.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS!

Bergman's Unequaled Zephyr Worsteds

TEN CENTS PER OUNCE FOR ALL COLORS.

Germantown Wool, Saxony Yarns. A Full Assortment of Materials for

Kensington Embroideries.

Persian Zephyr in All Colors.

Our Stock of Corsets

Comprises all the Best Makes, at the Very Lowest Prices.

French Underwear,

Ladies' and Children's French Caps, Children's French Embroidered Dresses.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
ANTIQUE LACES and FLAX CLOTH.

Prices Lower than Other Houses!

Orders From the Country Promptly Attended To.

GRANT, CUNNINGHAM & CO.,
505 N. FOURTH STREET.

OUR OVERCOATS!

Are pronounced by every one to be the most stylish, perfect-fitting and best-made garments in this market. See our elegant, richly trimmed

OVERCOATS

In American and Foreign Cheviots, Whitneys and Fur Beavers. The

Golden Eagle,

119, 121, 123 Fifth; 508 and 510 Pine.
GOODS RETAILED FOR CASH AT WHOLESALE PRICES
DANIEL C. YOUNG, Manager.

KREMER, HERZOG & CO.
511 N. FOURTH ST.,

After the Brilliant Success of their First Purchase, are now Opening their

Second Stock This Season!

AND

ON TUESDAY NEXT!

Will make a display of Rich Novelties and Rare Bargains, selected by our Mr. Herzog.

SILK COATS AND DOLMANS,

English Walking Coats, Children's Cloaks in Elegant Assortment, Circulars and Ulsters, Rich and Novel Overdress and Combination Materials.
SPECIAL—SATINS, VELVETS—
Extra Qualities, all Shades and Lowest Prices in the City, in unequaled assortment.
Cashmere and Combination Suits, $35, $40, $45.
Black Silk Suits, $60, $65, $75.
Satin De Lyon Costumes, $100, $120, $150.
Style and Finish Equal to Paris Garments,
Bridal Trousseaus a Specialty.

Our ABILITY for GETTING UP ARTISTIC OUTFITS is UNRIVALED

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—
Elegant Parisian and London Novelties Constantly received.
Hats for Street, Visiting and Evening Wear.
One Hundred of the Latest Styles English Walking Hats at the uniform price of $1; priced formerly from $1 25 to $2 each.
SPECIAL—RIBBON SALE—
All shades and styles at astonishing low prices.
All Silk Gros-Grain Ribbons,

Number	4	5	7	9
At	05	06	07	8 1-2
Extra Quality, Number,	5	7	9	12
At	10	12 1-2	15	20
Satin and Gros-Grain, Number		9	12	
At		18	22	

Extra Qualities Superior at Proportionately Low Prices.---Veritable Bargains.

POPE'S THEATER. RICHMOND and VON BOYLE.
The Only First-Class Theater in St. Louis.

Extraordinary Attraction! RICHMOND & VON BOYLE COMEDY ALLIANCE, for one week only, commencing MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1879, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, when will be presented the very successful three-act Comedy,

OUR CANDIDATE,
(POLITICS)

By Levin C. Tees, Esq. Replete with scenes and incidents of every-day Life. This Comedy is one of the strongest of American authorship, and is decidedly UNIQUE in CHARACTER and CONSTRUCTION. It is not "a one-part play," there being SIX COMEDY PARTS, strongly defined in character and widely contrasted in dialect and individuality.

Hon. Josephus Grimwig (Our Candidate), - HARRY G. RICHMOND.
Shang-Hi, the Chinaman (Our Coming Citizen), - Ackland Von Boyle.

Supported by their powerful Company. Incidental to the play will be given the great
DEMO-PUBLICAN PARADE,
With Torches, Banners, Transparencies and Full Brass Band.

H. G. Richmond is doing a remarkable piece of character acting.—[Chicago Times, May 11.

Mr. Richmond's acting as the Hon. Josephus Grimwig was excellent. He cannot be surpassed.—[Rochester Express, September 25.

"Our Candidate" was a decided success. It made a hit. Such laughter has not been heard in the Park Theater since the engagement of Harrigan and Hart.—[Brooklyn Eagle, Sept. 9.

Mr. Von Boyle is immense as the Chinaman.—[Albany Post.

"Our Candidate" is an amusing satire on American politics.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

"Our Candidate" is ridiculously funny.—[Indianapolis Journal.

H. G. Richmond is the Hon. Josephus Grimwig in "Our Candidate," in the portrayal of which he evinces great power for quiet, quaint comedy.—[Brooklyn Times, Sept. 9.

"Our Candidate" drew a packed house last evening, and we have rarely heard more hearty laughter than the peals that followed the situations in this amusing drama.—[Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 7.

Mr. Von Boyle in the character of the Chinaman has no equal. His songs were loudly encored.—[Cincinnati Times, Oct. 7.

Mr. Richmond elicits continuous laughter and applause.—[Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Von Boyle must be complimented on his make-up. He is by far the best stage Chinaman we have seen.—[Brooklyn Times.

Monday, November 3, return of Haverly's N. Y. Pinafore Company.

THE ONLY Small Havanas, 3 for 10c.
Regular Size Havana Filler, 5c.
Best Full Size Spanish, 3 for 25c.
Large Size Imported, 10c and Up.
JOE CLARKE,
MAKER AND IMPORTER,
No. 414 Washington Avenue.

Alexander's Drug - Store,
S. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Alexander's Unrivaled Cologne Water; a Perfume Fragrant and Lasting.
Alexander's Rose and Orris Tooth Powder.
Alexander's Rose Tooth Paste.
Alexander's Lozenges of Chlorate Potash and Muriate of Ammonia, for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and very useful to Clear the Voice in Singing.
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded from Pure Medicines and by Competent Apothecaries.
M. W. ALEXANDER.
NOTE—Will re-occupy Fifth and Olive Street Building as soon as completed.